nocked. railing against revivals of relieth for vengeance upon them; ble yourself, sir: let revivals go where they will not trouble you d a whole eternity without see-

ION WITH GOD.

nion so sweet, so safe, so duraadvantageous, as a communion that in it which exactly suits, delights the sublime and capaamortal soul. Sensual delights rather surfeit than satisfy, often but in communion with God, e and rest-Here the river runs e the spirit returns to God who scattered beauties in the wide together. Not the most exquisnner's eye, nor the softest strains , nor yet the sweetest fragrance delicious food to the epicurean's be compared with the blessed-with God. What can be more t and be visited, to walk and talk, nterest with the King of kings? no evil; neither loss nor disgrace. ilderness, and shall not be less so th. The beginning of this fellow-of heaven below; and the perthe perfection of heaven. It is hich no power, however great, vever distant, can for a moment inolf, which breaks up so many conships, does not destroy but rather fection. How blessed is it to be By so doing we shall become like e with him for ever and ever.

DRUNKEN TOOL

whose name graces this column, is z-who was never guilty of being his life, and then, it is said, that he e accident. His face resembled a beef-and indeed it was generally -and his nose bore strong affinity To him a gallon of whiskey was a pint of St. Croix, tinctured with itters, would scarcely moisten his greatest of all drunkards—the very His bed was the common streets,

avens, and his pillow was the parethe since, old Drunken Tool was apposed that he had, in the midst of it orgies, rolled off the heights, and

Mississippi. Such was not, how-Old drunken Tool, had contrived procure a passage to New Orleans, himself under the hands of Mons. rated physician who cures "all kinds d in the course of two weeks was man of sobriety. A paper publish-

ince, a gentleman carre passenger in boats, named Tool; we have con-and he assures us he is the identical he appellation of Old Drunken Tool. temperate as any citizen of Natch-

ol returned-for he should no longer y his former appellation—he was as ver set Bacchus and his beverage al the transformation left some traces of institution, his former inebriety had ose, instead of being red, resembled of a cow that had lain for months in and his cheeks looked like the back

apping turtle. vill be seen that the medicine of Moss. red one of the greatest of tiplers.

e came to a minister, and told him quite satisfied as to the safety of his efore requested some spiritual instrucine asked him, whether God had ever e the vileness of his own heart? replied, "Vileness! I thank God! I heart." Have you so? said the minnot see how you can be saved. For ner name given under heaven among we must be saved, than that of Christ; not to call the righteous but sinners to

like a stone thrown up towards heaven to return on the head of him that sent r Scott.

E TONS



HRALD.

PUBLISHED BY SOLOMON SIAS, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND AND MAINE CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. ...G. V. H. FORBES, EDITOR.

Vol. V.

BOSTON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1827.

No. 11.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ENTHUSIASM.

MR. EDITOR, e of your correspondents in furnishing you with e revival of which they speak is far from enthu-This naturally suggests the following inqui-Are revivals of religion generally tinctured with masm? Or have Methodists heretofore been partaguished for their enthusiasm? Is it but they have discovered their error on this point? they now consider it to be so great an evil, ey wish the world to know they are laboring to from among them? After these and other quiries, the question arises, What is enthusi-And here again we have our difficulties. is used to promisenously is not easily de-

Buchanan, in his Christian Researches, remarks lowing amount, that nothing great has ever hat true missionary zeal, which disregards, thas so often triumphed over both ordinary traordinary difficulties; and which we all know ople say, Amen.

adness; in which that is supposed to exist, loes not exist. As when a person imagines himbe a Christian, when he is not; or that he posgifts which he does not possess; or when one the end by the immediate power of God, withaffect uncommon zeal in the worship of God.—
fears the reproach? If the powers of the roused to uncommon exertion for the promothe Divine glory; and if the heart be filled be branded with the name of enthusiasm, less, is from God, according to the order

gospel. A word to the wise is sufficient. ONESIMUS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

rainy weather would affect their provisions, we them into deeper repositories. ed from sprouting they gnaw the ends off th the germ puts forth, and, if the corn or but if there is a danger of its being debirds, they take the precaution to spread it noon-light. to improve youth and health as the proper lay up a treasure of useful knowledge and time of trials, when the winter of age and inall come. To industry, in the improvement e opportunities, add economy and vigilance e whatever may have been acquired for funess, and turn it to the best possible advan-Consider her ways."-Think it not beneath to take lessons from the little busy and in-

insect. Well did the poet sayo to the ants, for one poor grain,

e how they toil and strive. eir diligence! See how carefully the most moments are seized! How carefully do they ainst future ills! "Be wise" in time to pre-eternity. Seize the golden moments afforded treasure in heaven. Behold now is the ac--Now is thy harvest time-Be careful to fore fer the time when thou shalt most need,

MISCELLANY.

THE PUBLISHER OF ZION'S HERALD.

BROTHER,

I sat down to write to you for Zion's Here of our friends, I opened a book, entitled, ical Discourse concerning death," by Rev. lock; the conclusion of which I transcribe ion in the Herald, if you think proper.

C. D. C.

he conclusion of this discourse, I shall only

ts of revivals of religion, are particular to state account of his past life, and all his other preparations, are little worth."

> ----From the National Intelligencer. GEN. WASHINGTON. HIS LIFE, HABITS, AND MANNERS.

[FROM THE CUSTIS RECOLLECTIONS.] General Washington, during the whole of both his public and private life, was a very early riser; indeed, the Maternal Mansion, at which his first habits were formed, abhorred the character of a sluggard, as much as nature does a vacuum. Whether as chief magistrate, or the retired citizen, we find this man of method before day, in winter, and at daybreak in summer .and exemplary, could have enabled him to accomplish an amount of labor, which might have given pretty full employment to the lives of half a dozen ordinary, and en characteristic of the most pious and useful not idle men. When we consider the volume of his official papers—his vast foreign, public, and private would say, let all Christians possess it: Oh, let the space of one man's life should have comprehendet term is often used as implying a sort of reli-adness; in which that is supposed to exist, well. His toilette was soon made. A single servant prepared his clothes and laid them in readiness, also combed and tied his hair; be-shaved and dressed himself, giving but very little of his precious time to matters of that sort, though remarkable for the neatness and propriety of his apparel. His clothes were made the term is applied rather indiscriminately to materials. When president of the United States, the style of his household and equipage corresponded with fanaticism; and unjustly applied to all much as was possible every thing like show or parade.

The corresponded with style of his household and equipage corresponded with the dignity of his exalted station, though avoiding a observer of the Sabbath. He invariably attended divine service once a day, when within reach of a place of working. His respect to the clergy, as a body, was salary of government, absorbed the proceeds of the sale of a very considerable estate.

England, and the regimental dress of a volunteer corps which he commanded prior to the revolution. With On Sunday, no visiters were admitted to the presi-the exception of the brilliant epaulettes, we believe a dent's house, save the immediate relatives of the fami-

make proper provision for age, sickness, and and inspected his stables. He was very fond of horses the evenings of the Sabbath. ary purposes, or circumstances. To such and his equipages were always of a superior order. Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider were said to be superb. We have a perfect rememnd he wise." She is provident, and uses brance of the charger which bore him in the greatest diligent and provideth for time of need.— of his triumphs, when he received the sword of the ants so construct their dwelling, as to have vanquished, on the ever memorable 19th Oct. 1781. compartments, one above another, that when It was a chesout, with white face and legs, and was called Nelson, after the patrictic governor of Virginia. To pre- Far different was the fate of this favorite horse of Washington, from that of "the high mertled racer." When the chief had relinquished its back, it was never mountwet, they bring it out and spread it in the ed more, but cropped the herbage in summer, was terested motives, which governed his life and actions. housed and well cared for in winter, often caressed by the master's hand, and died of old age at Mount Ver-They take incredible pains to non, many years after the revolution. The library, and him, whose habits were regular, even to matters which others are so apt to indulge themselves in, to endless hand perate repast. On rising from table, if there were ed to take good care of themselves, and the illustrious farmer proceeded to the daily tour of his agricultural concerns. He rode upon his farms entirely unattended, opening his gates, pulling down and putting up his fences, as he passed, visiting his laborers at their work, inspecting all the operations of his extensive agricultural establishments with a careful eye, directing useful improvements and superintending them in their pro-He introduced many and valuable foreign, as well as domestic modes of improved husbandry; showing, by experiment, their practical utility, and peculiar adaptation to our system of rural affairs; and by his mestic economy-those important sources of national wealth, industry, and independence.

teen miles per day. An anecdote occurs to us at this moment, which, as it embraces a revolutionary worthy. a long tried and valued friend of the chief, and is graphic of Washington on his farm, we shall, without apology, present to our readers. We were accosted, while hunting, by an elderly stranger, who inquired whether the general was to be found at the Mansion House or whether he had gone to visit his estate. We and despoiled them-they eagerly surrounded the dyreplied, that he was abroad, and gave directions as to ing, and often even waited not for their last sigh bethe route the stranger was to pursue, observing, at the fore they stripped them. same time, you will meet, sir, with an old gentleman riding alone, in plain drab clothes, a broad brimmed white hat, a hickory switch in his hand, and carrying

care he may take when he comes to die, to prepare himself for it, it is certain he can never prepare a good join his family and friends at the tea-table, and enjoy of the bivouac, there burst forth tears of blood, actheir society for several hours—took no supper, and companied by profound sighs. They looked at the about nine o'clock retired to bed. When without company, he frequently read to his family extracts from consternation; this was their last farewell or rather the new publications of the day, and, on Surday, ser-

mons and other sacred writings.

In winter, when stress of weather prevented his taking his usual exercise, he was in the habit of walking for an hour in the portice, before retiring to rest. As the eastern portice of the Mansion House is more than trate upon the snow, staining it with a gush of living ninety feet in length, this walk would complete several miles.

Thus, in the seldom varied routine of useful industry, temperate enjoyment, and the heartfelt gratifications and labor seated in his library from one to two hours of his country; and O! it was luxurious to behold this "time honored man," the race of whose glory was run, who had seized the goal of all his wishes, obtained the by which he doubtless means, that noble ardor formed. Nothing but a method the most remarkable reward of all his toils, in the freedom and happiness of a rising empire, resting from his mighty labors, amid the tranquil retirement of Mount Vernon.

parents who at this day rejoice that his patriarchal

The expenses of his presidency, over and above the of worship. His respect to the clergy, as a body, was shown by public entertainments to them, the same as to the corps legislative and diplomatic, and among his oy and peace in believing, abounding in ugh the power of the Holy Ghost;—though unless to receive his brethren of the Cincinnati, or at Pennsylvania, and the late excellent prelate and arbosom friends were the present venerable bishop of reviews. He then wore the old opposition colors of dent friend of American liberty, Dr. Carroll, Archibishop of Baltimore.

On Sunday, no visiters were admitted to the presipresent from Gen. Lafayette, and the diamond order of the Cincinnati, presented by the seamen of the French since governor of Connecticut, and who had been conflect, our allies in the war of liberty, the uniform of fidential secretary to the chief in the war of the revo-

the wise man is peculiarly seasonable and The borses which he rode in the war of independence, an old fashioned habit of husbands as he always did the ease and elegance of old fashioned manners. He wore in his bosom, the miniature portrait of his wife, from the time of his marriage until he ceased to live in nature. The letter which he wrote to her, upon his acceptance of the command of the armies of liberty, is a receiving so important a commission; also of the purity of his heart, and of the generous and nobly disin-

----SPIRIT OF THE WORLD. When a direct tax was levied to defray the expenses of the last war, a citizen nd preserve their food.—Go, then, to the ant. a visit to the stables, occupied the morning till the of Vermoni, on paying twenty dollars as his proportion hour of breakfast: this meal was without change to of it, declared to his friends that he never felt more happy that when putting that sum into the Collector's ds to aid so worthy a cause. The next Sabbath variety. Indian cakes, honey, and tea formed this tem- a collection was to be taken up to assist in sending the Gospel to the heathen, and the wife of this individguests, and it was seldom otherwise, books and papers ual had rolled up in her handkerchief, two cents, to were offered for their amusement; they were request- contribute on the occasion. On observing this and learning its object, this patriouc man declared the money should not go-unrolled the "two mites," and secured them in his own pocket .- Ver. Chron.

--- 600mm HORRORS OF WAR.

The following extract, which refers to the sufferings of the French Army, during its campaign in Russia, exhibits a graphic description of one of the most appalling scenes in military history:

"The winter now overtook us-and by filling up the measure of each individual's sufferings, put an end like the foolish virgins, if thou puttest it off, zeal and ability, "gave a speed to the plough," and a generous impulse to the cause of agriculture and do- us.—Henceforward the scene presented only a multitude of insolated and individual strugglers. The best conducted no longer respected themselves. All frater-The tour of the farms might average from ten to fif- nity of arms was forgotten, all the bonds of society were torn asunder-excess of misery had brutalized them. A devouring hunger had reduced these unfortunate wretches to the mere brutal instinct of life preservation, to which they were ready to sacrifice every other consideration; the rude and barbarous climate the worst of savages, the strong fell upon the weak

When a horse fell, they rushed upon it, tore it in pieces, and snatched the morsels from each other's Thursday in the same way. mouth like a troop of famished wolves. However, a few words, that it must be the business of an umbrella with a long staff, which is attached to his considerable number preserved enough of moral feellives to prepare for death; our accounts ways ready, because we know not how soon called to give an occupation. The stranger much amused at our description, e called to give an account of our steward- observed, with a good humored smile, Thank ye, thank comrade fell alongside them, or under the wheel of solved, therefore, to pay for their schooling; but as he the returns from several stations not having been real stations not having been real solved, therefore, to pay for their schooling; but as he the returns from several stations not having been real solved, therefore, to pay for their schooling; but as he the returns from several stations not having been real solved, therefore, to pay for their schooling; but as he the returns from several stations not having been real stations.

ATONIOS HERALD.

ASTREACE PRESS—CONGRESS STREET.

T. ASHLEEY, PRINTER.

CONDITIONS.

As and Frity Crust a 1 year—One half payable to the mode of the continuance of subscription received for ites than balf a year.

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be well prepared for death when it comes; that is, we shall be able to give a good account of our lives, and then we shall be able to give a good account of our lives, and then we shall be able to give a good account of our lives, and then gave his toast—his only toast shall be able to give a good account of our lives, and then gave his toast—his only toast shall be able to give a good account of our lives, and then gave his toast—his only toast shall be able to give a good account of our lives, and then gave his toast—his only toast shall be able to give a good account of our lives, and then gave his toast—his only toast shall be able to give a good account of our lives, and then gave his toast—his only toast shall be able to give a good account of our lives, and then gave his toast—his only toast shall be able to give a good account of our lives, and then gave his toast—his only toast shall be able to give a good account of our lives, and then gave his toast—his only toast shall be able to give a good account of our lives, and then gave his toast—his only toast shall be able to give a good account of our lives, and then gave his toast—his only toast shall be able to give a good account of our lives, and then gave his toast—his only toast shall be able to give a good account of our lives, and then gave his toast—his only toast shall be able to give a good account of our lives, and then gave his toast—his only to get forward a few paces, like automatons, but the direct shall be deforward a few paces, like automatons, but the direct shall be deforward a few paces, like automatons, but the direct shall be deforward a few paces, like automatons, but the direct shall be deforward a few paces, like automatons, but the direct shall be deforward a few paces, like automatons, but the deformant in the formant in t from right to left while from their gasping lips escapblood, and all their miseries terminated.

Their comrades passed over them without even stepping aside, dreading to lengthen their march by a him to persevere without doubting.—Some of the insingle pace; they even turned not their heads to look habitants of the town, too, desired to send their chilof domestic felicity, sped the latter days of the father at them, for the slightest motion of the head either to dren to his school, on account of the careful instru-

The sedentary occupations of the president of the United States necessarily limited the opportunities for like so many cattle.—The living not having strength money considerably larger, were sent him, to be used active exercise. These were principally enjoyed in oc- enough to remove those who had died close to the fire. casional rides to the country, and in frequent walks to sat down upon their bodies, until their own turn came his watch-maker's, in Second street, for the purpose of regulating his watch by the time keeper. As he passed along, often would mothers bring their children to look on their paternal chief, yet not a word was heard of president of the United States: the little innocents cold, expired in the flames. At Joupranoni, the sollone were taught to lisp the name of Washington.

He was rather partial to children; their infantile selves a few minutes.—The glare of those conflagraplayfulness appeared to please him, and many are the tions attached crowds of wretches, whom the intensity of the cold and suffering had rendered delirious; these rushing forward like madmen, gnashing their teeth, and with demoniac laughter, precipitated themselves into the flames, where they perished in horrible con-vulsions.—Their famished companions looked on with-out affright, and it is but too true that some of them drew the half roasted bodies from the fire and ate

THE LIBERAL PROFESSOR FRANCK.

Angustus Herman Franck was one of that rare number, who unite great piety with great learning. He flourished in Germany, in the latter part of the 17th and beginning of the last century. He was distinguished as the friend of evangelical piety, and the warm and active patron of every scheme of Christian benevolence in his day. He was instrumental in ef-Reant thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise.

Prov. vi. 6.

Set a temptation to which youth are peculiarised and and the weart of forecast and sconorny of and and the weart of forecast and sconorny of and and the weart of forecast and sconorny of and and the weart of forecast and sconorny of and and the weart of forecast and sconorny of and and the weart of forecast and sconorny of and and the weart of forecast and sconorny of and and the weart of forecast and sconorny of an and an and the war of liberty, the uniform of the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the constitution, was as plain as blue and buff could make it. The cocked hat, with the black ribbon the learned in the service of the army and navy, under the constitution, was as plain as blue and buff could make it. The cocked hat, with the black ribbon the learned in the service of the army and navy, under the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the constitution, was as plain as blue and buff could make it. The cocked hat, with the black ribbon the learned in the service of the control of the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the chief of the army and navy, und and the want of forecast and economy, of set them in numerous and great evils in the future life. Those who are provided for by the time of youth, strength, and activity is the life time of youth, strength, and activity is the life time of youth, strength, and activity is the life time of youth, strength, and activity is the life time of youth, strength, and activity is the life time of youth, strength, and activity is the life time of youth, strength, and activity is the life time of youth, strength, and activity is the life time of youth, strength, and activity is the life time of youth, strength, and activity is the life time of youth, strength, and activity is the life time of youth, strength, and activity is the life time of youth, strength, and activity is the life time of youth, strength, and activity is the life time of youth, strength, and activity is the life time of youth, strength, and activity is the life time of youth, strength, and activity is the life time of youth activity is the lesson of punctuality which he learned in the seriod in the secturary, that the coultry. He was born A. D. 1663. His was the institution established.

Its growth advanced. Thus was the institution established.

Its growth advanced with wonderful rapidity; its reconsulting in the civil characteristics of the olden time, with the belanding to the country. He was born A. D. 1663. His was in that the country. He was born A. D. 1663. His was in th 24th year of his life, that he became savingly acquaint-Forty years an husband, Gen. Washington retained ed with the gospel. Before that, he had acquired a thorough acquaintance with theology as a science, and had shown some appearances of more than ordinary suspended from his neck, by a gold chain, and resting devotion; but his knowledge ministered chiefly to pride, and his occasional seasons of excitement were like the morning cloud and early dew. But now he became deeply convinced of his miserable state, as being without living faith in Christ, and found no rest proof both of his conjugal tenderness, and diffidence in till he had embraced him in his soul, and given himself up unreservedly to his service.

Some time after, by appointment of the King of Prussia, he was made a Professor in the University of Halle, and became at the same time Pastor of the church in its vicinity. Here he founded the celebrat-ed Orphan House. Its institution furnishes a most striking illustration of the power of faith, and beauti fully illustrates that passage in the Scripture; "God is able to make all grace abound towards you, that ye always, having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work." Though the resources of the Professor were exceedingly small, yet as he gave himself up with faith, to the work of doing good, God marvellously caused the means of his benevolence to abound more and more, so that his charity gathered increased power, the more abundantly it was ex-

In that country there was at that time, no regular provision made for the poor; they had to depend on the alms of private persons for any relief their condition might need. It was a custom in the city of Halle, for such as were disposed to assist them, to appoint some particular day in the week, when they would dispense their charity to those who might assemble at their doors. Professor Franck had his day of this kind; every Thursday a crowd of beggars gathered before his house to receive something from his hand. He had a heart to compassionate their distresses; but especially their ignorance and want of religion affected him, and prompted him to meditate much by what plan he might meliorate their condition more effectually than by occasional alms. He resolved to attempt something, and accordingly one day, invited the whole company into his house .- The elder persons, he placed on one side of the room, and the children on the other, and then set himself to instruct the latter in the seemed to have communicated its fury to them. Like elementary principles of religion, so that their parents might hear and be instructed at the same time. The exercise was concluded with a short and appropriate prayer, and after receiving the usual distribution of intimation that in future he would treat them every

This plan he pursued, but soon found that a more thorough instruction must be enjoyed by the children,

reproach to that barbarous nature that tortured them.

Thus dropping upon their knees, and afterwards upon their hands, their heads moving for an instant new scholars, taking the precaution to retain the books in the school-room, that they might not again be lost.

His little stock of money could not last long; but just as it was exhausted, the contribution of some friends who were pleased with his design, came seasonably to recruit the wasted fund, and encouraged the left or to the right was attended with torture, the hair of their heads and beards being frozen into a solid mass.

tion there enjoyed, paying the teacher the regular rate for tuition; so that he agreed to teach five hours instead of two. Soon after, as the undertaking came immense log houses, or sheds, which were found at certain intervals along the road. Into these, soldiers and officers rushed precipitately and builded. by him for the general benefit of the poor, and for the aid of his school. The number of scholars, too, so increased, that he found it necessary to hire another

room, and employ another teacher.

But the main object of the Professor was the moral improvement of these children of the poor. Here he found his system still seriously defective. The children by daily communication with their ungodly parents at home, lost whatever good impressions they might receive in the school. He resolved, therefore, to take another step. He selected some of the children, and undertook to maintain them at his own expense. Gradually his views on this subject enlarged still more, and he conceived the idea of establishing a hospital for orphans, without any resources for the work, but faith in God. He mentioned his design to some friends. One of them immediately appropriated a sum, the interest of which was intended to support one orphan continually. Four children were presented to Dr. Franck, for him to select one. "In the name of God," says he, "I ventured to take them all." In a short time he received five more. God did not disap-point his expectations; large contributions came in from various quarters, increasing in value, as his labors of love became more and more extended.

He proceeded to buy, fit up and furnish a house for the reception of the orphans now under his care. When his house was ready, the number was increased to twelve. Here they were supplied with all that was needful to make them comfortable; clothed, fed and instructed. Thus was the institution established. through Europe, and through the Christian world! It was in the early part of the year 1694, when he first began to bring the beggars into his house; toward the close of 1695, his little orphan house was founded; in the year 1700 its reputation had so spread, that the King of Prussia sent a deputation of four persons, to examine its organization, and bring him a full account of it. In 1702, he was enabled to erect a building, that cost five thousand pounds, and to introduce with in its walls more than two hundred poor. In the year 1727, the number of children taught in the several schools of the Orphan House was increased to 2196; and more than 130 students of the University were employed a portion of their time in giving them instruction. In that year, the great and good man, to whom the institution owed its origin was removed by death, to his rest and reward in heaven.

Besides the charity bestowed on orphans and poor children, a provision was made in the institution, at its first commencement, for the benefit of poor students of the University. The Professor resolved in the name of God, to board a number of them, and accordingly a table was spread for them in the Hospital! myself," says he, "upon the providence of the Lord, hoping that his bounty would, from time to time, sup-ply us with such relief as would be sufficient for them." in this way, he not only did them an act of charity, in providing for their comfortable support, but at the same time brought them more immediately under his own salutary influence; and thus were many of them moulded for virtue and usefulness in an eminent degree. Before his death, about an hundred students ere thus constantly maintained.

Of the growth of this noble institution since that time, we need not here speak. The history of its origin should lead us to admire the power of faith, and excite us to cultivate with diligence a similar spirit of confidence in God, and readiness to engage in every good work. The believing charity of one pious man, daring to act and advance, even where human prudence could see no resource for the work, founded and reared such an institution, the ornament of Halle, the glory of Germany, the admiration of the world .- Phi-

From the New York Observer and Chronicle.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

From an official statement communicated to Congress, we have prepared the following schedule, showing the number of Indian schools within the jurisdiction alms, the little congregation was dismissed, with an of the United States, the tribes in which they are located, the places where the number of teachers, including missionaries and laborers of both sexes, the number of scholars, and the appropriations annually allowed and paid to each school by order of the governFrom the Methodist Magazine

SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PRESENT STATE OF THE METHODST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN NEW YORK.

While we rejoice at the prosperity of the kingdom of Christ in our country, of which we are assured by the numerous accounts of revivals of religion published in our periodicals, the preachers on this station feel it to be their duty to reciprocate their joys with their brether in other parts of our Lord's vineyard. Indeed it would be a sort of selfishness unbecoming Christian benevolence, or even courtesy, to withhold from their brethren the good things that the Lord and Saviour of sinners has done and is doing in New York. They have furnished me with the particular state of the work in the several congregations belonging to the station, according to their respective places of residence, the substance of which is here presented for publication.

It is now more than half a century since Methodism was planted in this city. Though small in the beginning, it has progressed with a firm and steady march; with various success in adversity and in prosperity, in war and in peace: nor have the partial disaffections and occasional secessions broken our ranks, or driven the faithful from their posts. At present we have general peace and harmony among preachers and people. all agreeing to unite their efforts to promote the common interest of the church.

For more than two years there have been favorable appearances and frequent showers, which we have hoped would be followed with a settled rain of righteousness. Many of our people who were hungering and thirsting after righteousness, have been filled with perfect love; much has been done to promote holiness of heart and life, and to encourage Christian experi-ence in the deep things of God. The labor has not been in vain; for several months past awakenings have been more frequent and conversions more numerous; and the present appearance is encouraging in all our churches. About 230 have been admitted on trial since last conference, most of whom have been receiv-

ed since our last camp meeting.
For the sake of method, I will follow the order in which the congregations were raised, beginning with John-street church; which is not only the oldest in this city, but the first on the continent, and the consecrated spot were Methodism had the first permanent standing in America. It was founded A. D. 1763, and rebuilt in 1817. Some time after the new church the great Head of the church honored our ministry was completed, there was a gracious work of God in this congregation, and a number of faithful souls were added to the flock of Christ. About 18 months since, at the request of a number of pious females, a prayermeeting, exclusively for their own sex, was established the numbers added to the church, made it obvious that in one of the class rooms in the basement story of the time had come to build a church on the lots which church. With patient perseverance, they have continned to keep up this prayer-meeting, until God has ner stone was laid Oct. 16, 1825, and the church was heard and answered their fervent and faithful prayers. On the evening of the 23d of October last, two souls professed to find peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ in this meeting. The great deep of their hearts had been broken up the evening before, by the preaching of the word, which continues to be owned and honored of God. From that time to the present the work has gradually increased; 35 have experienced remission of sins, through faith in the atonement; and 25 have been admitted on trial. Our congregation has increased, our classes better attended, and the prayer-meetings are more lively and profitable .-Whenever an invitation is given to the mourners to come forward, we have from one to lifteen at the altar. earnestly desiring the prayers of God's people. have 17 classes, and 469 members attached to this church; and the work is prospering.

Forsyth-street church was the second Methodist

church built in this city, and the oldest now standing. It was founded in 1792, and is generally filled to over-There have been several gracious and extensive revivals of religion in this congregation, and at present our prospects are truly encouraging. The fore part of last December, the word of God was observed to take a deep effect on the congregation; the mourners were invited to the altar; and while the people of God were united in prayer male were brought into liberty. The Sabbath even ing following, after preaching, the mourners were again invited to come forward, and the altar was crowded with penitents, whose cry was "What shall we do to be saved?" Prayer was offered up to God for them, and nine more experienced religion, and rejoiced in God their Saviour. Our watch night on new year's eve was an interesting season. The meeting commenced at eight o'clock; the house was crowded, great solemnity rested upon the audience, and very few left the house before twelve o'clock. We then closed the meeting by singing a new year's hymn, and the congregation retired: but some, who were not ingly described. weary in well doing, tarried to pray for the mourners who were unwilling to leave the place, and two were Herald. Since then, the wants of the heathen, our converted to God and made happy in his love. is 11, 728 members.

built in the year 1793. Owing to its local situation, this church did not fill as rapidly as some of our hous- labors of the Board, replenish its Treasury, and send es have done; but the congregation has always been many more laborers into his fields, which are already respectable for numbers. The membership has grad- white unto the harvest .- Miss. Herald. increased, and at several times there have been considerable revivals, and large additions to the church. Several persons belonging to this congregation expeand others were awakened, who, on their return, manseriousness appeared in the congregation, and mourn-following:-

ceived at the time it was prepared, the information is ers came forward in the prayer-meetings, which were held on Sabbath evenings after preaching; and at almost every meeting some have found peace, and the of the American Colonization Society. work continues to go on. Between 60 and 70 have discountenance by precept and example, the perni-professed to experience a change of heart, and about 50 have been received on trial and meet in classes;—

Tickets. The first Fridays in May and October next of which we have 18, and about 550 members attach-

> The Church in Allen-street was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God the first day of January, 1811. The winter following there was a gracious outpouring of the Spirit, and many were added to the church. The house soon filled to overflowing; and for several years this was the largest congregation we had in the city. But a combination of circumstances have operated against the prosperity of this church ;and the summer past the congregation has been considerably thinned by the opening of our new church in Willett-street. Of late, however, there appears to be some quickening among the members; the congregation increases, and one soul has found peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ. The prayermeetings have become lively, and mourners come forward desiring prayers. Here we have 19 classes, and 535 members. Greenwich Village was formerly separated from the

ompact part of the city by a large tract of uncultivated ground, which is now principally covered with elegant and well-built houses, and is a very growing part of our city. In the year 1806 or '7, the preachers visited the people in this place, and commenced preaching to the villagers in a barn. In 1803 the first class was formed, consisting of 12 persons; and such was the success of this humble beginning, that in 1810 a commodious church was built, and dedicated the beginning of 1811. Though some of the first members have gone to their great reward, our numbers have gradually increased, and our congregation kept pace with the growth of population in the village. At present our house is well filled, and prospects are flatter-We frequently have a number at the altar, seeking the Saviour of lost sinners; some have found pardon through the blood of the cross, and joined our church; others are yet inquiring what they must do About five minutes before 12 o'clock, we kneel-253 1306 \$12,700 ers. in sitent devotion; but our silence was interrupted by the lamentations of a penitent mourner at the altar, and the sobs of some in the congregation-and the new year commenced with prayer and praise.*

> present we have 7 classes, and 262 members. Bowery Village Church was built and dedicated in ed for an academy, and also for a place of public worship; and being just 2 miles from the old city hall, it went by the name of "Two Mile Stone Academy."vival in this church; but some time in last November the carriages discharged. some awakenings commenced, since which a number have been made partakers of pardoning mercy, and Rev. Bishop Fenwick, to relate these circumstances: rejoice in the knowledge of sins forgiven. Our con- who told him positively that his child being a Protesgregation increases, and our prospects continue en-tant should not be buried in the Catholic burying couraging.—In this place we have 4 classes, and 112 ground. The subscriber then asked the Bishop, if a

Willett-street Church was dedicated by Bishop Mcthe afternoon and evening by Bishops Hedding and Soule. This congregation had its rise from the labors of the local preachers, who established Sabbath preaching in a school room in the neighborhood of Corlær's the liberal minded judge for themselves. Hook, which was hired for that purpose. In the beginning of 1819, the trustees of our church procured a large school room in Broome-street, and it on the regular plan of stations, and supplied as our other churches. The place was crowded with attentive hearers, and converts were added to the church. The general voice was, 'the place is too strait for us,' and measures were taken to build a church in this part of the city: but the heavy debts recently incurred the pressure of business, and numerous failures which took place among men of business about this time, caused the board of trustees to hesitate, although the ground was purchased. At this juncture a proposition was made from the Presbyterian missionary board, to lease to our trustees the house in Broome-street, which had been built for the use of a missionary they had employed in that part of the city, but who did not succeed ac-cording to expectation. The offer was accepted, and the first Sabbath we entered it, the house was filled to overflowing. Six years we occupied this house, and with His gracious presence, and many were converted to God. In 1823 a very gracious work commenced, and has continued without any apparent declension to this time. The increase of the congregation, and the trustees bought for that purpose in 1819. The cordedicated May 7, 1826. This church is built of stone. its dimensions 72 feet by 54, with a basement story, and is finished in a neat, plain style. Though many looked back to the mission house as the place of their spiritual birth, and others with pleasing recollections of what God had wrought, yet they took possession of this new sanctuary in the name of the Lord, and the cloud of His mercy overshadowed them. The work of reformation has increased, so that they are ready to "the glory of the latter house is greater than that of the former." About 120 have been received on trial since last June. On a Sabbath evening, not long since, between 30 and 40 crowded forward to the altar, with broken hearts, inquiring what they must do conversion. We have at this time 12 classes, and 540

It is with gratitude we record the mercies of our God, and with confidence we can proclaim, that He is members in the city, 3,246. New York, Jan. 29, 1827.

* I will here observe, that watch-night was kept in all the churches the houses were well filled, the congregations were attentive, solemn—and the meetings were unusually interesting and profitable.

A LIBERAL DONATION.

Just as the last pages of this number were going to the press, a letter was received by the Treasurer, enclosing Five Hundred Dollars. The donor conceals his name; but we may be allowed to publish his let-

Sir,-The statement in the last Herald, of the great present extensive operations, and to send out reinforcements to our missionary stations, should arouse the ed. friends of the Redeemer to an immediate and vigorous exertion to remove the embarrassments, so feel-Having contributed my usual donation to the Board, I rested satisfied, until I read the The increasing obligations to God, the necessity of workwork is still going on with increasing interest, and we ing while the day lasts, and the value of souls, has conhope many will be made partakers of the grace of life. vinced me, that it is my duty to devote, not a part of opened, I feel that I must surely confess, that I have The number of classes belonging to this congregation my present income, but of my capital to the glorious been but a very unprofitable servant. My joy is, that work of evangelizing the world. I accordingly have Duane-street Church is the next in order, and was set apart, and now enclose you, Five Hundred Dollars, for that purpose. May Almighty God bless the

Methodists in Virginia. - The Virginia Conference stand. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, met in Petersreligion at our last Croton Camp-meeting, burg during the last month. The number of members within the bounds of the Conference is 31,363. ifested their determination to serve the Lord. A deep Among other resolutions, the Conference passed the

That every Preacher in this Conference be requested to make a collection on the 4th of July next in aid were set spart to be observed as days of Fasting and Prayer, in the bounds of the Conference. A Constitution for the contemplated College to be established in the Virginia Conference, was adopted, and each Minister authorized to use his exertions in obtaining subscribers for this purpose.

ANOTHER WHITEFIELD.

The Baptist Recorder, published at Bloomfield, Ky. of Feb. 10, says—We learn, that Dr. Fishback has resigned the Pastoral care of the first Baptist Church in Lexington. We hope, he will now devote his whole time to itinerating, like Paul, confirming the souls of the disciples, in the precious truths of the Gospel. We believe the Doctor is a friend to order, peace and harmony—if not to creeds and confessions. It is expected, he will adopt the course pursued by Whitefield, ride and preach without locating himself, or attaching himself to any particular church. We sincerely hope, that those of our brethren who are now giving up the pastoral care of their churches, are deeply impressed with the forlorn condition of Zionthat to arouse the brethren from their sleeping and almost lifeless state, they are willing to leave houses and lands, friends, relatives and brethren. How unspeakably happy, and how highly honored, is that man, unto whom the Lord gives souls for his hire. Blessed is the man whom Christ has appointed to feed his sheep and his lambs.

From the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. A RECENT OCCURRENCE.

Messrs. Editors, -- The following is a simple stateent of facts, and the public is left to draw its own inferences. The subscriber had the misfortune on the 14th inst. to lose a child aged 4 years. This child was christesed, about three weeks after he was born. to be saved. Our watch-night was a solemn and pro-fitable time. The house was filled with attentive hear-Taylor. On the death of this child, application was made to the Rev. Mr. Burns of the Catholic Church ed down to close the old year and enter upon the new to make aprayer over the child; who refused, stating that he never attended on any but adults. Application was then made to Rev. Dr. Jenks, who with his usual alacrity and benevolence attended at the house of mourning, and made a prayer over the child-Every thing was ready for the interment, and carriages had been procured with considerable difficulty by the 1818; but the congregation had been collected, and subscriber, who is a poor man, and has to struggle classes formed, many years before: which, with the bard for a living. Liberty to bury the child in the village itself, probably had its rise from the circum-Roman Catholic burying ground at South Boston, had stance of the yellow fever prevailing in the city. A laireally been obtained from Father Burns. - The Sexsmall building was erected by our trustees, which serv- ton of the Catholic Church arrived, and on learning that Dr. Jenks had made a prayer over it, refused to superintend the funeral ceremonies, in consequence of the prayer having been made by a Protestant min-It is several years since there has been any special re- ister. The funeral was consequently postponed, and

The subscriber proceeded immediately to the Right hild 4 years old could be a Protestant? To this question the only answer given by the Bishop was, that a Kendree on the 7th of May last, who was followed in Protestant should not be buried in the Catholic bury.

> The subscriber pledges himself that the facts are as bove stated. He wishes to make no remarks, but let

LUCIUS BURNHAM. Boston, Feb. 26, 1827.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC PASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER. By advice of the Council, and in compliance with a nerated usage, I appoint Thursday, the fifth day of April next, for Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

I recommend to each citizen to observe the day as Christian:-if he be under the influence of any vice. to banish it; -- if in error, to correct it; -- if under obligations to others, honestly to discharge them; if sufferng injuries, to forgive them; - if aware of animosities to extinguish them;—and if able to do any benevolent act to any being, created by the Almighty Power to which he owes his existence and his faculties, to do it.

And with a conscience thus prepared, may we visit he Temple of God, to worship Him with that humble and happy disposition which always belongs to piety and innocence; beseeching Him that the religion he sent by our Saviour may not be perverted through the ride and prejudices of sectarism, but may universalreceive the homage of a correct faith and Good

Especially, I recommend that, being members of one great community, we unite as Christian Politicians, so that we may render perpetual the peace and untry and ENOCH LINCOLN.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

AMOS NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

Council Chamber, Portland, March 2, 1827.

MISSIONARY.

The Rev. Jonas King, missionary to Palestine, from whose journals and letters we have repeatedly made interesting extracts, is a native of Massachusetts, and received his education at Williams College and Andover. Having been appointed professor of the oriental languages in Amherst College, this excellent man to be sayed; and every week witnesses instances of came to the noble determination of perfecting himself, before he took his professorship in the college, in those languages by visiting countries where they were spoken. Having travelled to Paris with this intention, our Rock and our salvation. Total number of church he was engaged by a missionary society in that city. to visit Palestine to distribute the word of God while he studied the Arabic and Syrian languages. His journey has been prosperous, and he has returned to France on his way home. From the Missionary Herald for March we extract the reflections which Mr. King made when he left his fellow laborers in Syria, to meet, one of them at least, no more on earth.

"Messrs. Fisk and Bird accompanied me to the dangers, to which we were likely to be exposed; the little probability of our ever meeting again in this world; the importance of being faithful, while it is want of funds, to enable the Board to carry on its called to-day, and the hope of meeting each other with joy, when our labors and trials should be finish-After remaining a little time with me in the ship,

we bade each other farewell! It is now three years, within three days, since I set dream of the night. Whether any good has been accomplished, through my feeble instrumentality, the up in the books of heaven, and when they shall be ble riches of Christ. The mission, I doubt not, will prosper, though it be in the land where the crescent

The passing traveller may ask, what have you done? what can you do? and we will only say, The Lord is tentively too, returning so pleased and happy and ingreat in Zion, high above all the people, mighty in quiring for another and another. God Almighty bless battle, and, through faith in his name, kingdoms may them, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven. be subdued, lions' mouths stopped, the violence of fire!

quenched, weakness made strong, and the armies of aged and to trust in the Lord, and to go the aliens put to flight.

The true missionary acts from higher policy than that which sways the kingdoms of this world. He reckons not the victories he is to win, by the num bers he can bring into field, or from the sing of his own right hand. With meekness he looks up towards heaven, and hears the consoling promis Lo, I am with you always, even unto the en world." With the eye of faith, he sees round about him, as about the prophet of old, multitudes of horses and chariots of fire, and he fears not the lost of the Syrian king. The host of Amalek may press sore up-on him, but he holds the "rod of God" in his hands, and is sure that Israel will prevail. He looks continually to him, who was clothed with a vesture dipped in blood, and whose name is called the Word of God. He sees upon his vesture, and upon his thigh, a name written, "King of kings, and Lord of lords," before whom the beast and the false prophet must inevitably fall. The true missionary walks by faith, and not by sight. He endures as seeing him who is invisible, who is the high, the living, the mighty; before whom, the kings, princes and potentates of the earth, and all the nations, are as nothing, and less than nothing, and vanity. Let not missionaries, or missionary societies, be discouraged, because they see no present fruit of their labors. Seed time and harvest seldom meet together. They shall reap in due time, if they faint

Mr. King, on his return, touched at Mahon, from whence he sailed to Barcelona, and travelled through Spain to the frontiers of France. So long had he been in countries under the cruel power of the Turk and of the inquisition that he hailed France, bad as that country is, with delight.

"When, from the heights of the Pyrennees, I first caught once more a view of the cultivated plains of France, my joy was great. Welcome, thrice welcome, ye sweet vineyards, and smiling green fields. Four years have rolled away, since I bade you farewell. Thanks to the Great Author of good, who has preserved me in the midst of the burning desert, and from the scorching rays of the sun in a sickly clime. Thanks to Him, who has preserved my sight, and permitted me once more to behold thee. With all thy gayety and infidelity, thou art more lovely than the land of the Moslem; far happier than that dark, vengeful, pagan-Christian country, from which the snow-clad ountains separate thee. My feet are glad to enter thy borders, and with heart-felt joy I greet thee."

REVIVALS.

DOVER, N. H.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF ZION'S HERALD.

DEAR SIR,-The sketch I gave you to publish in the columns of the Herald on the opening of the new year had scarcely winged its way to the thousands of our Israel ere we began to realize the hopes we had that the Lord was with us in power. then dared to indulge.

For several weeks an unusual excitement was visible amongst the people, and we thought we discover- the Lord. From that time the number more ed appearances of good. Our prayer meetings were ly till the work came to a stand. The ca attended better than formerly, and Christians felt the burden of the Lord pressing heavily upon their souls. We did not wait long for the manifest tokens of the Shekina. A few appeared almost immediately convinced of sin, and were seen sheltered within the ark of the covenant, and we rejoiced with exceeding great when professors of religion will not use their in joy, while we anticipated a yet more glorious ingathering. The work was in this hopeful state and the kill converts as soon as they are horn; or w droppings of the sanctuary distilling sweetly upon our will not try to convert them to their own cree ouls when our beloved brother Hoyt paid us his stated quarterly visit. His coming was attended with the hvine blessing, and his preaching with the demonstration of the Spirit and with power. He appeared enjoving the fulness of the gospel of peace, and at no former period since I had the pleasure and happiness to be under his direction and care has he labored with such abundant success. During his stay, about 12 or 15, we have cause to hope, were emancipated from the power and dominion of sin, and are now walking in the light of life. Since his departure probably as many more have been gathered home to their Father's house and friendship, and are rejoicing in the God of their salvation. The Lord is still, we trust, on the giving hand. We have by no means done laboring, hoping, and believing. What we have seen and experienced of the wonder working power of true religion has given new vigor to our souls, a new impulse to our devotional exercises. Our hands have not slackened, nor does our faith flag. We cannot boast of such great things as are accomplished in other and more favored parts of the field of labor; but we are thankful for a little, and know that the little leaven may yet leaven the whole lump. The handful of seed that was strewed in the barren places of the earth by the Galilean peasant and his despised band have long since grown pressive lesson to the minds of older, and more up, and become lofty trees, waving majestically to the breeze of Heaven. Small beginnings are not generally thought encouraging. We are too apt to despise to a proverb. I must say my soul feels g the day of small things. But to the contemplative mind, imbued with evangelical truth, they are looked upon with pleasure, and nursed with diligence and care, knowing the promise, that "we shall reap if we faint not." We, therefore, look forward through the lapse of years and with an eye of faith behold this infant church under the good providence of God, matured and full of strength, standing forth in bold relief. stretching out its fostering arms and encirching hundreds within its friendly shelter, who are now in the wilderness of sin, exposed to dangers and treading on the verge of ruin. I cannot pass over in silence some of the causes

which have more or less, directly, or indirectly promoted the work of God in this town. Since our chapel was built, we have been destitute of a proper room for holding prayer meetings. The one we occasionally occupied being in a private house, small and inconvenient, many who otherwise would have attended these most profitable meetings, kept away. Consequently the means to do good were contracted, and the work of the Lord did not progress. Towards the close of the year our brethren and sisters subscribed among themselves sufficient to build a convenient vestry which was erected by the blessing of God, just at the opening of the new year. In it we held our annual watch-night. and from the moment it was dedicated to the service of the Lord to the present hour, we have not had one erting a feeble force in the formation of characteristics. barren meeting under its roof. This is such a good ship. Ou our way, the conversation turned upon the example for our brethren and friends in other parts to imitate that I conceived it my duty to exhibit it in this a glowing imagination may play and adorn the public manner, that they may "go and do likewise."

pressions upon the minds of the people, and aiding the ninistry of the word, has been the pretty general circulation of the Herald. Indeed I am acquainted with a number who previous to taking it were scarcely ever induced to look into a book; but who now solicit me out on this mission. They have passed away like a carnestly to loan them religious works. This spirit of inquiry I have endeavored to encourage by opening my library to all who feel a disposition to read and last, great day will disclose. The account is sealed study. I have not hoarded up the Herald. After it has been read in my family, I send it forth among the children and into families that do not take it. By this means it becomes a fine tract, dividing itself into a vine and glorious work, men, whom I consider as far before had been visited with such messengers of love pensile lashes, shading the waxen check. 31 more worthy than myself, to proclaim the unsearchaland pity. I have known it to be read eagerly by many printed on the passionless lips. It is this which means the many printed on the passionless lips. who for years had not spent one hour in reflecting upon serious matters. It is exceedingly gratifying to and the red banner wave, and where ignorance and see the dear little children with their eyes sparkling, cate and Youths' Instructer, for I take them all, and found, in the wide universe, an object to which if superstition and vice have combined to make a mighty carrying off the Zion's Herald and Christian Advoafter they have read them thoroughly;—yes, and at-

On the whole, we have great reason to be encour- by this passion; but as yet this tyrant of the

bearing precious seed. ver, March 1, 1827.

> FOR ZION'S HERALD NORTHFIELD, MASS.

The Great Head of the church is reviving H ious work in this town. This work commente months since under the faithful and perseverin of brother H. Coller, a local preacher. For weeks past it has progressed with increas

It is not as yet extensive, being principall

to one neighborhood; but here the moral of surprising. We see the gray headed stand fane and the intemperate renouncing their deep rooted vices, and engaging, with gre and deep solemnity, in the sacred word The moralist, also, is brought to see that he deceitful above all things and desperately and without that "faith which works be not be saved. The Universalist feels his ation to tremble under him, and with the sion of the approaching storms of Divine w agony of soul, cries aloud for mercy, the favor of God, is enabled to praise Him ance from his fatal delusions. A few ren Creator in their youth, and, with noble fuse the gay pleasures peculiar to their ag substantial and durable joys of religion. s chiefly confined to heads of families. stances the husband and the wife have er in the service of the Lord, publicly cor in the sacred ordinance of baptism, at the presenting their children to the Lord in the Eighteen have joined our church within a fer and many more are awakened to a wretchedness and danger while out of Chr. that men would praise the Lord for his for his wonderful works to the children of J. EDWARDS RE Ashburnham Circuit, Feb. 28, 1827.

THOMPSON, CON.

Dear Brother, - As it is a cause of joy, to

of Jesus, to hear of the prosperity of Zion

TO THE PUBLISHER OF ZIO

cast in my mite also. The Lord has wrong work for us in the town of Thompson, Co neighborhood of the Methodist church. revival about twenty profess to have experradical change of heart. In most of those wh subjects of this reformation, conviction was powerful, and the evidences of their clear. Nine of the converts have been trial, who appear to be steadfast in the Lord Jesus Christ. This reformation con our watch night, held in this place the last old year. It was a stormy night, and but gregation attended, during any part of So few remained after the close of the that we did not know what course to take after we began to sing and pray, and it tation was given to those who were seek gion to make it manifest, three came w good work should abate we do not know: individual, I believe, that, if all had he maintain a Christian spirit and temper be and before sinners, the work would have around this region. O, may the time s to stop the work of reformation; when they without having any respect to the prosperity This, I fear, has been the case too much in t Yet notwithstanding what has taken place the work of the Lord, we are sill praving an ing that He will revive His work again in Glory to God for His unspeakable goodness! to be good to serve the Lord. Indeed, I no more determined and encouraged to spend m His cause than at the present time. I remain in the bonds of the Gospel of Christ

HEMAN PE Thompson, Feb. 28th, 1827.

From the Christian Advocate

Bellville, U. C., Jan. 30 DEAR BRETHREN, -- At this time, the state circuit is encouraging. The circuit is in pea ligion is on the rise among the white populat the Indians here exceed our most sanguine el tions. I believe this whole tribe are now to God, and are happy in the Christian power of God is so visible among them, and the so circumspect before the world, and they st and fervent in their devotions, that it affords ened Christians, and demonstration in fa Christian religion to all others who their company and joys, I count one of humility, gratitude to God and Christian delity and undissembled love; their entir quals any thing I have witnessed in the Methodism. In short, the blessings of Ab come upon them, through Jesus Christ. pious minister pray, "let the blessing may all the people say Amen. Yours a DAVID BRECKENS



WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1827.

DESIRE FOR HAPPINESS.

In the deep, swelling bosom of man there is ciple of such power over human destiny, the mands consideration. Superficial and transiel encies there may be in the structure of the mile unable to obstruct the tide of happiness. Area roses, or array them with nightshade; but the Another great auxiliary, in producing serious im- tyrannic passion of the soul requires the investigaof philosophy to detect the mode of its existence the uses of its being.

The pale infant on its mother's breast bears placid face, the lineaments of an unknown end Some painter, on the unstained canvass of cent features, has lightly traced the playful line hidden vigor, which shall, ere long, chase and calm expression of the sweet countenance, its own, enduring colors on "the human face" It is seen in the beautifully curved eye brow: the feeble frame of infancy; so frail that the winds of heaven would blight it, did not this spirit stand within to sustain its envelope anti fections. The delightful days of childhood are more

compassion on the weakn tens, only for a moment, o _then relaxes, and the fle of the immortal spirit. It the cheek, heaves the be its mounting up is as the morning. The fire that m surmounts the cold, vision ed to light the funeral pile dewy heavens.

In youth this spirit rules it leaps from star to star roves sickening through t its morning path with the and cries to the Father of chantress whose beauty, smote on the soul's vision less passion.

In the noon of years the a volcano. The body splendors. It is then the or the worm that never di lose its strength; but inc umphs in the moment of stands in such bold relie that these aspirations for i ful in youth, often, when t disappointment a thousan the stings of scorpions, and mind that has perverted t

The youth that trifles w fastens its grasp on forbide for the future. His life is he reaches forward for evo Oh, could be only believe whispered in his ears, that ous object in the universe. his strong affections and b atry-that the same glow within him while the brigh ion of his mind until the ty of the Holy Ole, and oquent in His praise. A how much they lose while

DUE Two members of the

have lately outraged the challenge to "mortal com respondence and that of lished to the world throng al Intelligencer. No lan sive to describe the sentu men must have towards the appointed guardians country. The question in the wrong does not were willing to become n purpose, and would have dispute taken place between to the propriety of being s by a rifle, or hewed to pie Is such the dignified ex-

Congress will be expected community and before t may be proposed to Chris in a case like this. Will followers of the Prince of to such men? Will good such public officers after t their savage sentiments? country never be connected scription. Let the prayer of Christian resolution be this, and this evil shall v cils of our country, and averted.

LENIENT

Mr. Benjamin Dearborn handsome pamphlet of 64 System for Adjusting Dema without Imprisonment; Un cy, in coercive measures fulfil their Contracts." ing persons for debt, if ar has been deeply lamented plausible system on this su man! attention. How we this new system of lenity have an opportunity to jud ful-it is ingenious-has be meet every peculiar case ment of this new order of t beneficial results as Mr. body politic has disappointed disappoint many more bef vail on earth, and justice greatest perfection. Mr. system, if put into operati

the following results. 1st. It will abolish Impr 2d. It will protect Cre fraudulent attempts of De 3d. It will protect Det fraudulent attempts of Cree 4th. It will protect Soc deceptions, by the artific lent Debtors.

5th. It will protect the from undue severity.
6th. It will stimulate tracts, by an influence mo

ever produced.
7th. It will provide es by entering their little cl and demanding payment cents, without further char It will present a

ble, whereby its uniform both parties. It will provide Ap cial Expenditures, without 10th. It will be Prom

further delay than the resp 11th. It will equally E mands, and the collection at home, with very little e 12th. It will give Sec for the payment of all sums 13th. It will facilitate to another, in the easy acqu drawn by a responsible pu

14th. It will find Absco payment, wherever they leave the United States. 15th. It will tend to Resociety, and thereby to reduce in our State Prisons.

t in the Lord, and to go for 1827.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. RTHFIELD, MASS.

d of the church is reviving His , town. This work commenced er the faithful and persevering la ller a local preacher. For a progressed with increasing power extensive, being principally confir ood; but here the moral change see the gray headed sinner, the mperate renouncing their base , and engaging, with great hun o, is brought to see that his "hear all things and desperately wicker "faith which works by love," hee he Universalist feels his sandy for under him, and with fearful apprel aching storms of Divine wrath, in ies aloud for mercy, and, obtain is enabled to praise Him for deliving al delusions. A few remember the youth, and, with noble firmness sures peculiar to their age for them urable joys of religion. But theway and and the wife have set out toget of the Lord, publicly confessing Ch linance of baptism, at the same t children to the Lord in this ordin oined our church within a few e are awakened to a sense nd danger while out of Christ.

praise the Lord for his goodness works to the children of men J. EDWARDS RISLEY Circuit, Feb. 28, 1827.

THOMPSON, CON.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF ZION'S BEEALD. r.-As it is a cause of joy, to the frie ar of the prosperity of Zion; I we also. The Lord has wrought a g the town of Thompson, Con. in f the Methodist church. During wenty profess to have experience of heart. In most of those who are reformation, conviction was deep of the converts have been admitt ear to be steadfast in the faith of rist. This reformation commen it, held in this place the last night vas a stormy night, and but a small ended, during any part of the mee ned after the close of the first ser t know what course to take; but in to sing and pray, and it was kn was with us in power. When their ven to those who were seeking for it manifest, three came weeping by k came to a stand. The cause why ould abate we do not know; yet, believe, that, if all had been caref bristian spirit and temper before the L inners, the work would have sprea region. O, may the time soon ors of religion will not use their influe ork of reformation; when they will as soon as they are born; or when o convert them to their own creed o ng any respect to the prosperity of has been the case too much in this p standing what has taken place to b the Lord, we are sill praying and exp will revive His work again in this pl od for His unspeakable goodness! I to serve the Lord. Indeed, I never nined and encouraged to spend my li-han at the present time. I remain;

HEMAN PERRY , Feb. 28th, 1827.

From the Christian Advocate.

of the Gospel of Christ,

Bellville, U. C., Jan. 30, 185 ETHREN, -- At this time, the state of the rise among the white population: here exceed our most sanguine exp elieve this whole tribe are now co d are happy in the Christian faith. od is so visible among them, and their pect before the world, and they so re t in their devotions, that it affords an son to the minds of older, and more en stians, and demonstration in favor of religion to all others who are not ha I must say my soul feels gratitul rb. eir behalf while I write; and oany and joys, I count one of the of my whole life. Their godly sin gratitude to God and Christian men; undissembled love; their entire rel thing I have witnessed in the an n. In short, the blessings of Abraham n them, through Jesus Christ. May ister pray, "let the blessing spread



ie people say Amen. Yours affection

DAVID BRECKENRIDGE

DNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1827.

DESIRE FOR HAPPINESS. deep, swelling bosom of man there is a

uch power over human destiny, that it onsideration. Superficial and transient is ere may be in the structure of the mind feeble force in the formation of character o obstruct the tide of happiness. Around g imagination may play and adorn them

array them with nightshade; but the str passion of the soul requires the investiga sophy to detect the mode of its existence of its being. ale infant on its mother's breast bears, ice, the lineaments of an unknown energ

ninter, on the unstained canvass of the tures, has lightly traced the playful lines vigor, which shall, ere long, chase away pression of the sweet countenance, and , enduring colors on "the human face divi en in the beautifully curved eye brow; the lashes, shading the waxen cheek, and is on the passionless lips. It is this which ble frame of infancy; so frail that the

of heaven would blight it, did not this gle tand within to sustain its envelope antil i in the wide universe, an object to which it and on which it might pour out its gushin

delightful days of childhood are more as passion; but as yet this tyrant of the so

compassion on the weakness of its companion, and fastens, only for a moment, on the object of its adoration: then relaxes, and the flesh survives the coruscations of the immortal spirit. It now lights the eye, flushes the cheek, heaves the bosom, warms the blood; but its mounting up is as the first, faint paleness of the morning. The fire that mingles with the darkness and surmounts the cold, visionary clouds of night, is detined to light the funeral pile of Erebus and illumine the

In youth this spirit rules in the majesty of its strength; it leaps from star to star in search of happiness; it roves sickening through the groves of science; strews time incalculable. its morning path with the flowers of tasteless pleasures. and cries to the Father of spirits for the long sought enchantress whose beauty, in some long gone by day, smote on the soul's vision and imbued it with a hope-

In the noon of years this ardent principle glows like makes the following remarks on the system. a volcano. The body trembles under its bursting splendors. It is then the deep well of the water of lite, System" is published. It is calculated for the benefit and relief of the unfortunate poor, without giving any or the worm that never dies. In after years it may lose its strength; but increases in richness, and trichance for fraud, or depriving the creditor of his debt. except in case of absolute inability. It proposes to aumphs in the moment of death's pale agony. No fact stands in such bold relief on the history of mind as the creditor, while it provides for the lenient and huthat these aspirations for happiness, however delightful in youth, often, when the soul has felt the chill of disappointment a thousand times repeated, become the stings of scorpions, and inflict incurable woes on the mind that has perverted them.

The youth that trifles with this mighty passion, or Oh could be only believe what heavenly voices have whispered in his ears, that there is one, sweet, glorious object in the universe, on which he might place his strong affections and be guiltless of the sin of idolatry-that the same glowing principle would enlarge within him while the bright being expanded to the vision of his mind until the earth was filled with the beauty of the Holy One, and all created objects become el- pursuing. Governor Troup, in answer, writes under oquent in His praise. Ah, little do unbelievers think date of Feb. 17th, and says,how much they lose while they reject Jesus!

DUELLING.

have lately outraged the laws of God and man, by a the performance of this duty, according to our limited challenge to "mortal combat." This shameless correspondence and that of their seconds has been published to the world through the columns of the Nation- to whom we might constitutionally have appealed for al Intelligencer. No language is sufficiently expressive to describe the sentiments of abhorrence that good men must have towards such conduct in those who are the appointed guardians of the safety and honor of our country. The question who was in the right or who in the wrong does not belong to this subject-both were willing to become murderers. They were so in purpose, and would have been so in deed, had not a dispute taken place between their seconds with regard by a rifle, or hewed to pieces by a broad sword.

Is such the dignified example that our members of Congress will be expected to set before this Christian community and before the world? Some questions may be proposed to Christians as it regards their duty by the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and, at the request of the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and, at the request of the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and, at the request of the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and, at the request of the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and, at the request of the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and, at the request of the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and, at the request of the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and, at the request of the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and, at the request of the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and, at the request of the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and, at the request of the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and, at the request of the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and the request of the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and the request of the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and the request of the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and the request of the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and the request of the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and the request of the Creek Indians to the lands of their occupancy, city on his way to New York, and the request of the Creek In in a case like this. Will any who profess to be the followers of the Prince of Peace, give their suffrages ed in the Treaty of Washington." to such men? Will good men repose confidence in Thus we think that the public mind may be relieve such public officers after this gladiatorial exhibition of ed from the apprehension that the soil of our happy their savage sentiments? Let the dear interests of our country will be stained by the blood of brethren fallcountry never be connected with characters of this description. Let the prayer of faith, the ardent spirit hush these angry beginnings of strife in the United Mr. Miller also addressed the citizens of Hartford. of Christian resolution be applied to cases of sin like States;—and there are Christians enough in Europe and at the close of the meeting the sum of 188 dollars this, and this evil shall vanish from the public coun- and America, if they would take the stand that be- was raised by subscription. -Con. Herald. cils of our country, and the judgment of Heaven be longs to them, to hush every war in its commence-

LENIENT SYSTEM.

fulfil their Contracts." The necessity of imprison- remarks upon them in the following language:ing persons for debt, if any such necessity does exist, this new system of lenity has succeeded the public meet every peculiar case; yet, perhaps, a fair experi- of the Redeemer's kingdom throughout the earth." ment of this new order of things would not produce so beneficial results as Mr. Dearborn anticipates. The body politic has disappointed many a theorist, and will disappoint many more before sweet peace shall pre- of vail on earth, and justice and mercy unite in their greatest perfection. Mr. Dearborn promises that his sic and Popular Eloquence." system, if put into operation, shall secure to society the following results.

1st. It will abolish Imprisonment for Debt.

2d. It will protect Creditors, from suffering under fraudulent attempts of Debtors. 3d. It will protect Debtors, from suffering under pent form.

fraudulent attempts of Creditors.

4th. It will protect Society from suffering repeated deceptions, by the artifices of delinquent or frandulent Debtors.

5th. It will protect the Honest unfortunate Debtor rom undue severity.

6th. It will stimulate Debtors to fulfil their Contracts, by an influence more powerful, than a prison 7th. It will provide essential relief for the Poor, by entering their little claims in the public records, and demanding payment, for the small fee of fifty

cents, without further charge to the Creditor. 8th. It will present a Fee-Table, always accessible, whereby its uniform charges will be known to both parties

It will provide Apartments, and pay all Official Expenditures, without any tax on the public. 10th. It will be Prompt in Adjustment, without further delay than the respective cases require.

11th. It will equally Enforce the adjustment of demands, and the collection of distant debts, as of those at home, with very little extra expense. 12th. It will give Security by competent bonds,

for the payment of all sums collected. It will facilitate Remittances from one State

to another, in the easy acquisition of Bills of Exchange, drawn by a responsible public Officer. 14th. It will find Absconded Debtors, and demand ayment, wherever they seek refuge, except they

eave the United States. n our State Prisons,

The outlines were seen two years ago. It will require Legislative aid, to give it effect. The expenses attending the proposed system, it is said, will not be January.

great—The poor will be saved from cruel incarceraOn the

tention of the public."

solvency.

for labor and materials.

17th.

BLESSED ARE THE PEACE MAKERS.

tween the Creditor and Debtor.

19th. It will exact a just fulfilment of Contracts

20th. It will produce a Facility, heretofore un-

tion of the public to his pamphlet. The price is twen-

The Secretary of War has given notice in a communication to the Governor of Georgia that military force will be employed to protect Indian rights against the measures which the State government seems to be

"You will distinctly understand, that I feel it my duty to resist to the utmost any military attack which the Government of the United States shall think proper to make on the territory, the people, or the sover-Two members of Congress, McDuffie and Metcalfe, eignty of Georgia and all the measures necessary to means, are in progress. From the first decisive act of hostility, you will be considered and treated as a public enemy, and with the less repugnance, because you. our own defence against invasion, are yourselves the invaders, and, what is more, the unblushing allies of the savages, whose cause you have adopted.

Governor Troup has ordered two divisions of militia fined by the authority of the United States for commencing the survey of Indian lands. It gives us the most unfeigned pleasure that the committee of Conhave made an able and impartial report, and have jury, cause of death unknown to them. recommended the following resolution among others that would seem to be a remedy for the whole evil;

ment, and permit worthless Kings or cabinets to trifle that those who have been engaged in providing and with human life no longer.

handsome pamphlet of 64 pages entitled, "A Lenient sustains an unblemished religious character, in a let-System for Adjusting Demands, and Collecting Debts, ter, dated Dec. 1, 1826, to his daughter in Cambridge, Melancholy Occurrence.—On Thursday the 22d ult. without Imprisonment; Uniting Justice with Clemen- near Boston, affectionately thanks her for a bundle of the dwelling house of Stephen Rathbone, of Salisbury, zy, in coercive measures, for Stimulating Debtors, to Zion's Herald that she had previously sent to him. He was destroyed by fire, and two of his children, aged

has been deeply lamented by philanthropists, and any perusal of the Boston papers, I remark that they well ed incendiary, was on Wednesday last committed to plausible system on this subject will be sure to comdeserve the name they bear, of 'Zion's Herald.' I prison in this town, to await a trial in Aug. next. man' attention. How well the benevolent writer of am greatly obliged to you for them, and feel happy on Litchfield Post. being informed that you are a subscriber to such a Fire. - The dwelling-house of Mrs. Betsey Foster, publication, which cannot fail, under the blessing of in East Machias, Me. was destroyed by fire during have an opportunity to judge. His theory is beauti- God, of doing much good at this enlightened age of the the heavy rain on the night of the 15th instant, and all ful-it is ingenious-has been well studied-appears to world, and of preparing the way for the establishment

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

Middletown, Connecticut, is about publishing an

This work will contain the ablest speeches in the the fury of the flames. Conventions which ratified the present Coustitution of the United States. The able and impressive addresses of Hamilton, Ames, Wilson, Madison, Patrick Henry, and others, are here preserved in a perma-

The arguments of Pinckney, Webster, Wirt, and Wickham in the Courts of the United States, are here collected and presented to the public.

This publication will furnish to the American politician a collected body of practical wisdom and heart stirring eloquence, whilst the reader of history will here find much to interest and instruct .- Mr. Williston is stated, by those competent to judge, to be well qualified for the work he has undertaken, and should the patronage of the public be continued, as commenced, we doubt not he will be enabled to erect an enduring monument which will transmit to other times. some of the finest specimens of American eloquence .-

Dr. James Thacher, of Plymouth, is preparing for publication Biographical Sketches of eminent Physicians of the U. States, deceased; and proposes to extend his researches even to the early settlement of the country. Dr. Thacher is very competent to such a work; he has great industry and good judgment .-The several volumes which he has given the public have been well received; particularly his "Military Journal," of which there is soon to appear a second edition. The biographical notices are derived from authentic sources, and must be interesting to the statesman and antiquary, as well as to the physician; for many of our distinguished patriots were physi-We have seen some parts of the MSS. and cians. have no doubt of the popularity of the work.

A periodical publication entitled the Atlantis, deroted exclusively to American affairs has been estab-15th. It will tend to Reform the depraved part of lished at Leipzig, Germany. It is conducted by Mr. ciety, and thereby to reduce the number of convicts Rivinus, who at present resides in Philadelphia, and being in the heart of the country removed from the in-

16th. It will confer Public Honor, upon every fluence of the European tone of thinking on political Borax, Bankrupt who shall merit that distinction, by paying subjects, he will be the better able to judge for himany debts, from which he has been discharged for Insubjects, he will be the better able to judge for min-self, to place matters relating to this country in their true light, and give them their natural coloring. A campho similar work entitled Revue Americaine, is published It will justly Divide the proceeds of an Insolvent Debtor's effects among his Creditors, whether his property be taken by Execution or otherwise.

18th. It will operate to produce Harmony, be-

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Galls, A

The Storm. At Liverpool on the 14th Jan. a se-vere storm was experienced. The tide rose five feet Isingla known, in settling Estates of deceased persons.
21st. This System (if adopted by the Nation) will 21st. This System (if adopted by the Nation) will higher than at ordinary tides, the waves washed far save to Creditors and Debtors, millions of dollars, and over the pier heads. Along the north shore the waters reached as high as the houses between the Prince's Dock and Yeoman's. The want of dock room had compelled a great number of inward board Mr. Dearborn's system is so extensive and so fully room had compelled a great number of inward bound detailed in his work, that we would invite the atten-American and other vessels to remain in the river for Legwood several days, and great fears were entertained for their The whole of them rode out the gale except the Amethyst, which broke her anchor, and The editor of the Boston Commercial Gazette was safely got into Billingsgate dock; and the Globe which slipped her cable about the time of high water, (one o'clock,) was driven with great force against the "We rejoice to see that Mr. Dearborn's Lenient wall of the Prince's dock pier, but through the active exertions of Captain Dixey, who was on board her, her foresail was soon hoisted, and she proceeded up the Ora river, when she went on shore near the Dingle. The British brig Westbury, from New York, and the bolish imprisonment for debt. It guards the rights of Mary, of Wokington, for Galway, are on shore at the same place.

Jamaica.-The editors of the N. Y. Daily Advertier, have been favored by Capt. Grierson, of the sebr. Mary Aun, with Falmouth papers to 10th and 14th Ne

On the night of the 25th Dec. an attack was made tion, and the creditor avail of the property of his debt. on the house of the Wesleyan Missionary and his fam-or, whenever he obtains any. In some respects, the fastens its grasp on forbidden objects, has no security system is preferable to a Bankrupt Law. For whensystem is preferable to a Bankrupt Law. Court of quarter sessions, which had the matter before them, were unable to fix on any individual. The assailants advanced four or five times on different sides, aimed deliberately at the doors and windows, and regularly obeyed the word of command: "make ready; present! fire!" Mr. Crofts produced to the Court, 7 bullets, taken from different parts of the house, in the presence of many witnesses; and another person produced the rainrod of a trooper's carbine.

The Island of Teneriffe has been visited by a dreadful tempest, by which many lives were lost, and not only the face of the country greatly changed, but the summits of the celebrated Peak itself chasms and much altered in form. -One account states its altitude to have been lowered by the fall of the topmost rocks.

The frigate Hellas (arrived at Napeli di Romania on the fifth Dec.) has received the name of the "Decatur Millinoris," and under Admiral Maulis, at the head of the flotilla, attacked the Egyptian fleet and captured several vessels laden with ammunition.

----DOMESTIC.

A Coroner's inquest was held, yesterday, before Prince Snow, Jr. Esq. on the body of a new born female infant, which was found, clandestinely buried in Muscovado, to be in readiness for actual service, and given orders the hollow at the bottom of the Common, near Charles Loaf, for the release of all prisoners who are or may be con- street. Four men had been observed busily engaged street. Four men had been observed busilt engaged near the spot on the preceding morning. Curiosity Trimidad, brown, induced a young man living in the neighborhood to acceptain their object, and he discovered the body in ascertain their object, and he discovered the body, in a rough box, loosely wrapped in two coarse cloths. to the propriety of being shot by a pistol, despatched gress, to whom this disagreable affair was committed, with a woman's cap about its head. Verdict of the

> Mr. J. P. Miller, of Vermont, the well known Philhellenist, who has lately returned from Greece, hav- Crude, ing accepted the invitation of the New York Commitseveral citizens, on Saturday evening, in the centre church, gave a concise out interesting sketch of the Madeira, L. P. rise, progress, and present state of the revolution in Greece, and of the appalling scenes which he had wit-Sicily Madeira, 1,06 a 1,12 Malaga, nessed in that unhappy and ill-fated country. On the conclusion of his address, a contribution was taken Real Port,

A gentleman who has travelled in Greece assures us making up articles of clothing for the Greeks, need be under no apprehension that their charitable exer-Mr. Benjamin Dearborn of this city has written a A respectable gentleman in Bristol, England, who less useful to that people, because the clothes are made

and 5 years, were consumed in the flames. The building is supposed to have been set on fire with the intent "From the small portion of time I have had for the to destroy the family, and Henry Hawver, the suppos-

its contents, consisting of the furniture, beds, bedding,

ed. There was in this house but one man, who was in the last stage of a consumption, with five females and seven children; three of the latter were sick. clothes, provisions and papers of four families consum-AMERICAN ELOQUENCE. - Mr. E. B. WILLISTON, The sick children were snatched from their beds and thrown indiscriminately into the snow, a short distance interesting work, entitled "Eloquence of the United from the house. The man left his room for the first States, composed of Specimens of Deliberate, Forenhouse. And the females had only time to escape from

A man was recently found frozen to death in the town of Baldwin, Me. under peculiarly aggravating Bear, circumstances. It appears that he left home to obtain Fox, cross, a quantity of bread-stuff for his family, and on his return, bartered the same at a tavern for a jug of ruin. Fox, silver gray, He was found the next morning a lifeless corpse, within sight of his own house, and with the jug, emptied of its contents, clenched firmly between his hands!-Nat. Philanthropist.

Horrid Occurrence.—Mr, Jonathan Brooks, of Richmond county, Ky. was murdered by one of his negro men on the 30th ult. The wretch killed his master with a handspike, and then heaped logs and FLAX, Southern. master with a handspike, and then heaped logs and brush upon him, to which he set fire, and his body was entirely consumed, excepting a few bones. The murderer has been arrested.

BOSTON PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED MONTHLY FROM THE AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

FOREIGN PRODUCTIONS.

	COFFE	EE-6 mos.	(duty 5 cts. per lb.)		Slaught
		144 a 154		15 a 17	Countr
		13 a 14	St. Domingo,	13 a 14	
	Brazil.	15	Triage,	10 a 12	
	Mocha,	24 a 314			Mercha
	COCOA	-100 lbs.	(duty 2 cts. per lb.)		
ij	Caraccas	23 a 28	Surinam.	11½ a 12	Boa
	Cayenne,	11 a 124	Island,	9½ a 11	
	COPPE	R.			
	English,	- a 29	Pig.	174 a 173	
	Bolts, cold rolled of	luty 4 cent	s per lb.	27 a 271	Sheathi
	Old,	17 a 18	•		
l	COPPE	RAS, Engl	lish, per 100 lbs.	3	Laths,
			ious duties.)		Ton Ti
1	Arrow Root.		Jalap Root,	25 a 30	Pine R
	Aloes, per lb.	12 a 14	Liquorice,	12 a 15	
	Amatto,	37 a 40	" reot.	7 a 8	
	Antimony, crude,		Manna in flakes, sc.	57 a 60	
1	Balsam Copayva.	30 a 35		12 a 18	Rosin,
	Tolu.	11 02	Oil Castor,	1.45 a 1,50	Pitch,

	- 1000			Walter and the same of the same
crude,	13 a 15	E. India, gal.	1, 20	Tar, Wilmington,
refined,	26 a 30	Oil Vitriol,	446	Turnostina dissina
eruvian,	none.	Opium,	3 a 34	Turpentine, dipping
ellow,	14 a 20	Quicksilver,	57 a 61	Wilmington, s.p.2.37
or, refined,	50 a 60	Rhubarb, E. I.	57 a 61	Varnish,
crude,	38 a 45	Senna, sc. Alex.	48 a 50	OILS.
rides,	112 4 120	" India, sc.	19 a 20	Whale, com. gaf. 30
of Tartar,	21 a 22	Snake Root,	30 a 35	Sperm. Sum. str.
Aleppo,	30 a 33	Sponges, common	, 25 a 62	Wint prov 'd
enegal,	12 a 16	ir fine,	21 a 21	Trible press d
٦,	9 a 11	Sugar of Lead,	19 a 22	Linseed, Amer.
ragacanth,	45 a 48	Tumeric Root,	8 a 10	PLASTER
anha Root,		Vitriol Blue	10	PROVISIO
arilla,	25	Flor of Snlphur,	29 a 31	Pork, Navy, 101 a
88,	2,75		17 a 20	
Roses,	3 a 3 }	Gum Shillac,	17 a -	No. 1, 103
DYE-ST	TUFFS A	VD WOODS.		No. 2,
Alum of the	Salem Lab	oratory, is the only	kind of which	Bone Middlings, 1310
antity worth	naming is	sold in this marke	t. Its quality	Clear, 14
superior-an	id the duty	is such that no for	eign Alum can	RICE, Ca
orted to adva				SEEDS.
od, Campe.	27 a 32	Indigo, Ben.	1,60 a 2,50	Flax Seed, 90 a
St. Dom.		Manilla,	1,62 a 1,75	
Hondura	8, 20 a 22	Spanish,	1 a 13	Clover, 10
ood,	70 a 75		1,00 a 1, 62	SHOT,
gua,	20 a 28	Sobres,	nominal	STARCH.
,	65 a 70	Cortes,	nominal	Philadelphia,
etto,	35 a 40	Sumac,	85 a 88	SOAP, An
	22 a 25	Madder, Dutch,	17 a 19	White,
nvitæ,	16	Cochineal,	34 a -	winte,
wood	714	per ton.		STAVES,
FRUIT	e, (variou	s duties.)		W. O. pipe, 45
28,	21 a 23	Lemons,	33 a 4	hogshead,
furkey,	10 a	Raisins, bunch,		heading 99
	10 a 10½	bloom,		hannal
is,	5 a 51		d. 2,75 a 2,80	
ds, Jordan,	-a30	" Carabur	ma, 74 a 73	TOBACC

iche,	65 a 70	Cortes,	nominal	P
aziletto,	35 a 40	Sumac,	85 a 88	
stic,	22 a 25	Madder, Dutch,	17 a 19	w
gnumvitæ,	16	Cochineal,	34 a -	W
pan wood	714	per ton.		
FRUIT	S, (variou	s duties.)	1	W
311903	91 93	Laurenia	33 a 4	
gs, Turkey,	10 a	Raisins, bunch,	3 a -	
drums,	10 a 10½	46 bloom,	2,65 a 2,70	
mens,	3 4 34	Wuscate).	2.73 a 2.80 i	
monds, Jordan,	-a30	" Caraburna	, 74 a 73	
isins, Malaga,	7 a	Currants.	10 a 12	M
IRON.	(duty 90 c	ts. cwt)		
d Sable, PSI,	110 a 112	English, round,	90 a 96	V
" FAD,	93 a 95	" flat and squ " sheet, per	are. 89 a 95	K
sw Sable,	95 a 96	" sheet, per	b. 9 a 14	17
vedes, com ass.	96 a 97h	Russia. 44	13a 14	
" extra sizes,	1,00 a 1,15			
10/1/ 11 . 5	SALE COL	the fames man mall.	The state of	-
iba, tart,	28 a 29	Surinam, English Island,	29 a 301	F
" sweet,	304 a -	English Island,	31 a 314	C
an ano Guau.	43 11 303	retaining,	29 a 30½	H
emarara,	30 a	9/		1
NAILS	, (per lb.)			-
		Assorted, above 4d	. 6a61	1
4d. cut,	61 a 7			
NAIL	RODS, (pe	er lb.)	53 a 6	H
Oils,	(daty 30 p	er cent.)		o

Florence, 30 fl.	6 a 6 t	Olive, cask,	80 a 30
French, 12 bot.	4 a 41	Sperm. Winter,	72 a -
raiii,	001	Linseed,	73 a 80
PAIN	TS, cwt.		
White Lead,	12 4 124	Verdigris,	25 a 26
Red.	9	Linseed Oil,	83 a 85
Venetian Red,	5	Ochie,	24 a 31
Vermilion,	77 a 30	Spanish Brown,	14 a 2
SPICE	S.		
Cassia, in mats,	27 a 28	Cinnamon,	1,25 a 1,50
in boxes, Ginger, race,	28 a 29	Cloves,	62 a 68
Ginger, race,	6 a 7	Mace,	1,40 a -
ground,			1,35 a 1,40
l'epper,	15 a 151	Pimento,	231 a 24
SPIRI	TS, gall.		
Seignette's, new,	1,20 a 1,25	Holland Gin,	80 a 1,00
Rasteau,	1,20 a 1,25	Jamaica Rum,	90 a 1,10
Rasteau, Weiss brand,	1,15 a 1,20	St. Croix,	75 a 85
Bonnemort do.		Wd Islands,	70 a 75
Marseilles,	90 a 1,10	New England,	33 a 34
STEE	L, 1b.		
English blistered.	16 a -	Halbach	13 a -
N. and S.'s Cast,	20 a -	Swedish, tub,	54 a 6
** .		12 222011	945 930

Hassenclever, 1 SUGARS 121 a - Bar. per 2210 lbs. 111 a 14 Manilla, 93 a 10 Canton white, brown, 74 a 9 Bengal white, 18 a 19 Bastard white, 15 a 15½ " brown 9½ a 10 Facings, 12 a 14 Sugar House, 11 a 12 Porto Rico, brown, 9 a 10
SALT, (duty 20 cts. 26 bush.)
hes, 33 a 4 Turks Islan Liverpool, coarse, 34 a — Isle of May, Cadiz, 4a — Lisbon, Cadiz, SALT PETRE 5½ a 6 Refined, TEAS, (various duties.)

der 1,20 a 1,25 Souchong,
1,20 a 1,25 Bohea.
90 a 95 Young Hysou,
kin, 50 a 54

3 a 31 Lisbou, 2a 21 Colmenar, 1,15 a 1,18 Catalonia, 75 Canary, 1,50 a 1,70 L. P. Pasley, 24,00 WOOL, (imported.)
Smyrna, 16 a 20 Unwashed,
Spanish washed, 40 a 75

DOMESTIC PRODUCTIONS.

S1 a 12

ASHES, (cash.)	
Pearls, 105 a 107		87 a 871
ALUM, (100 lb		-
American,	,	$5 a 5 \frac{1}{2}$
American supersedes the	e importation o	f foreign Alum.
BREAD, (100		
Pilot, 4 a 41 Navy	$3\frac{1}{4} a 3\frac{3}{4}$	Ship, $2\frac{1}{2}a \ 3$
BEANS.		
White, bushel,		1,62 a 1,75
BUTTER,		10 a 17
COAL.		
Lehigh, ton, 8	Virginia,	$9\frac{1}{2} a 11$
CORDAGE.		
American, $11 a 11\frac{1}{2}$	Patent,	$11\frac{1}{3} a 12$
COTTON.		
Upland & Ala. 101 a 111	New Orlean	s, 11 a 14
Sea Island, 22 a 30		
CANDLES.		
Mould, 13 a 131 Dippe	d, $11\frac{1}{2}a$ —	Sperm, 31a-
CHEESE.		
01 1 01 07	Norm Mille	7 0 0

250 a 3 Pollock. Herring scale, 75 a -No. 2, 4,87 a 5 No. 3, 3,87 a4 No. 1, 60 a -No. 2. 50 a -FURS. 2 a 6 Minks, Beaver, pelt, southern, $1\frac{1}{2}a$ 4 Muskrats, $1\frac{1}{2}a$ 3 Nutra, $1\frac{1}{2}a$ 2 Otter, 1 a - Martin, Fox, red, 10 Racoon, Deer Skins, 20 a 30 Wild Cats, 20 FLOUR. Baltimore, new, 6 a 6 1/8 Genesee, new,

Alexandria. Philad, new. GUN POWDER. Dupont's, GRAIN. 23 a 26 Other American, Corn, Northern, 78 a - Oats, Southern, 70 a 71 Rye, Barley, per bush. 75a85 HOGS LARD, HOPS. LEATHER, (per 100 lbs.) very dull. Slaughter, 20 a 21 Philadelphia, Country tanned, 18 a 20 Baltimore, LIME, Thomaston, LUMBER, (per 1000--cash.) Merchantable Kennebec, Boards, Saco,

Bangor. Quoddy,
Sheathing Boards, 10
Hemlock joist & plank, 7a8
Quarterly.
The Publisher earnestly requests of agents season—
The Publisher earnestly requests of agent Laths, split 1, sawed, 14 Spruce Joist, Ton Timber, 4 a 42 Shingles, Ton Timber, Pine Ranging, $3\frac{1}{2} a \stackrel{?}{4}$ Clapboards, com.

NAVAL STORES, (4 ms.) 1.37 a 3.00 Southern, No. 1, 1.37 a 1½ ing week. Should this fail let no time be lost in writ1.75 a — Boston. 1.62 a 1.75 ing a second time. 1.75 a - Boston.

1	Tar, Wilmington, 2,00 N. C. 1,8 Turpentine, dipping, 4, per bbl. Wilmington, s.p.2.37a2,62 Hard, 1,12 Varnish, 20 Spirits Turpentine	7 u 2.00
1	Turpentine, dipping, 4, per bbl.	2 a 21
ı	Wilmington, s.p.2.37a2,62 Hard, 1,15	1 a 1.72
١	Varnish, 20 Spirits Turpentine	31 a 35
1	OILIS.	
	Whale, com. gaf. 30:32 Streights per bbl.	11,412
ĺ	Sperm. Sum. str. 70° Cod, clear,	$10\frac{1}{2}a11$
l	Sperm. Sum. str. 70° Cod, clear, "Wint. press'd, 75 Shore Fish,	9 410
۱	Linseed, Amer. 85	
۱	PLASTER PARIS, ton,	2,75
ļ	PROVISIONS.	
ļ	Pork, Navy, 101 a 111 Beef, new, No. 1,	7 a 8
l	No. 1, 10 ³ a 11 No. 2,	6 a 6 1
ĺ	No. 2, 9 No. 3,	31 a 38
Ì	Bone Middlings, 13 2 a 14 2 Mess do.	9 a 9 3
	Clear, 14 a 15	J
ì	RICE, Carolina,	3 a 4
ì	SEEDS.	
1	Flax Seed, 90 a 100 Herds Grass, 2,	15 a 3,12
į	Clover, 10 a 12 Red Top, SHOT.	60
ì	STARCH.	8 a 83
ļ		
1	Philadelphia, SOAP, American.	6 a 6
-	White, 6 a 7 Brown,	
	STAVES, (per 1000.)	5 4 6
	W. O. pipe, 45 a 50 R. O. north,	10 - 16
Ì	horshood 25 hbd couth	17 a 18
	hogshead, 35 hhd. south, heading, 22 a 25 W. O. Shooks,	35
	Lamel 14 D C CH I	1,16
	TOBACCO.	1,55
		64
	Ken. 6a 10 Bull's Eye,	31 a 41
	Virginia Leaf 5 a 8 St Domings	19 0 90
	Virginia Leaf, 5 a 8 St. Dominge, Kentucky do. 4 a 6 Cuba,	20 4 30
	TALLOW,	84 a 94
	VARNISH,	20 a 22
	WOOL, American.	40 4 44
	Full Blooded, 40 a 50 Lambs, pulled,	35 a 40
-	Full Blooded, 40 a 50 Lambs, pulled, Cross, 28 a 35 spin'g, 1st sort,	32 a 35
ú	Hatting Wool. 35 a 40 2d.	25 a -

In this city, Mr. James Tutner, to Miss Nancy Smith; Mr. 53 a 6 Hugh. S. Ball, of Charleston, S. C. to Miss Anna E. Channing, of this city; Mr. Moses Marston, to Miss Anna E. Channing, of this city; Mr. Moses Marston, to Miss Anna Felt, of Salem; Mr. John Mann, of Penbroke, to Mrs. Sylvia Hedge, of Yar-72 a 80 de Hugh. Sarah Ann Kimble; Mr. Olwer C. Wyman, jr. to Miss Helen Dickson, daughter of the late S. Powell, Eso. 25 a 26 83 a 85 24 a 34 1h Springfield, George Bancroit, Esq. of Northampton, to Miss Sarah H. Dwight, daughter of the Hon. Jona, Dwight, jr.

DIED,

In this city, Mary, daughter of Mr. Horace Bowditch, aged 1.40 a — 9 years; Mrs. Eliza Proctor, wife of Mr. Joseph Garland, 31; 35 a 1,40 23½ a 24 Wr. Daniel Doyle, 25; Miss Clarissa, daughter of Mr. Josiah Gillmore, 15; Thomas, son of Mr. Gregory Martin, 16; Aaron, son of Mr. Aaron Everett, 5; Mr. John Leavitt, jr. 22, Mr. John Johnson, 45; Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Robert Grover, 53; 90 a 1,10 Maj. Alexander H. Gibbs, 35; Charles Lowell, child of Mr. Lucy R. Brighorden, Mr. Mrs. Mr. Med. 2001. James B Richardson, 4½ years; Mr. Henry Robinson, 4½ John 70 a 75
33 a 34
James B Richardson, 4½ years; Mr. Henry Robinson, 4½ John Williams, 48, Mr. John Chessman, 78; Hester Steward, 39; 33 a 34
James Williams, 32; Polly Wright, 67; Stephen Jones, 77.
In South Boston, Mrs. Harriet Hawes, aged 40, wife of Rev.

In Cambridge, (Lechmere Point,) Mr. William Maxwell, 115 a 120 late of Boston, aged 51. 1n Charlestown, Mr. Rufus Baxter, jr. formerly of Boston, 94 a 94 aged 33.

12 a 124 | an valuer, Rev. Henry H. F. Sweet.
10 | In Wareham, Feb. 22, Mrs. Lydia Wilber, aged 33, wife of 12 a 13 | Mr. Charles W. In Washington City, Gen. John Peabody, formerly of this

In Washington City, Gen. John Peabody, formerly of this state, aged 59.

At Dale, Wilcox County, Alabama, on the 4th ult Mr. John B. Bass, of the late firm of Jenkins & bass, Mobile, son of Henry Bass, Esq of Boston, aged 24.

In St. Donningo, Mr. Wiltiam Vvier, jr. of the firm of John Wilson & Co. of this city.

In Lyndon, in the triumbbs of faith, Mr. Jeremiah Jones, 35.

In Earre, Vt. Dianthe Temple, daughter of Rev. A. D. Merrill, aged 2 years and 5 months.

In Danville, Vt. on Wednesday morning last, Dotty Earon, consort of the senior Editor of the Star, aged 50 years. It is deemed improper to burden the reader with our own personal 50 a 52 deemed improper to burden the reader with our own personal 28 a 29 feelings and reflections. In similar cases, "every heart knows its own butterness;" and those only who have experienced a similar bereavement, can partake of our sorrows in the spirit of real sympathy. Suffice it to say, she was an affectionate companion, an indulgent and tender parent, and or exemplary pro-fessor of the Christian religion for more than thirty years. She 44 a 46 seperienced a complicate and almost unparalleled series of bodily infirmities and sufferings for many years, with peculiar 90 a 95 fortude and resignation and will for a long time be embalmed in the memory of those with whom sine was the most intimately acquainted – North Star, March 6

SHIP NEWS.

POET OF BOSTON. ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

MONDAY, March 5-Arrived, brigs New Packet, Parker, MONDAY, March 5—Arrived, Drigs New Facket, Falket, Baltimore: Chariot, Chase. New York: schs Brunswick, Skolfield, do.: Friends Delight, Kelly, Plymouth, N. C.: sloops Fomona, Akin, New Bedford: Hylas. Lean, Portsmouth: Alert, Hucchinson, Fordland——Cleared, brigs Janes, Perley, Halifax: Tenedos, Gifford, Smyrna: schs. Morning Star, Towne, Valparaiso and a market: Susan and Phebe, Hedge, Personalization. Sim. Houses, and Jew. Gould. New York. rnambuco: Sun, Howes, and Jew, Gould, New York. TUESDAY, March 6—Arrived, brigs William, Dimi

Havana: Caspian, Geyer, Matauzas: Commerce, Crosby, Surinam: Congress, Wadleigh, New Orleans: William, Shibles, Richmond: Acorn, House, Philadelphia: schs. Sylvia, Brown, Tobasco: Henry and Lucy, Kempton, Murfreesborough, N. C.: Lady Howard, Post, Newburyport: Active. Whitmore, Norfolk: Rising Sun, Milton, Edgartown: Sarah, Fage, Fotstouth: William Penn, Clarke, i hiladelphia: Eliza Jane, Peans do Fenerora, Burges, do Henry Browners, and Louth: William Penn, Clarke, i h-ladelphia: Eliza Jane, Pease, do.: Esperenza, Burgess, do.: Hiero, Burroughs, and Hyeso, Jennings, Eridgeport: sloops Champion. Deforest, and Eagle. Hubbell, do.; John, Sherwood, Fainfeld: Rapid, Wheeler, New York. — Cleared, ship Maine, Hale, Sumatra and Europe: brigs Ocean, Weeks, Hamburg: Lady Washington, Moore, Halifax: schs. Billow, Barker, do.: Jasper, Chrever, Bath: sloop Orion, Sylvester, Newburyport. WEDNESDAY, Maich 7—Cleared, ships United States, Winsor, Havana: Rasselas, Austin, Copenhagen: brigs Crusader, Couthoux, Havana: Zioporath, Pelesdernier, Charlesader, Charlesader

2.75 a 3 Bay Chaleur, 2.50 a 3 2.50 a 3

Portsmouth .-- Cleared, ship Diamond, Turner, Havana

ten, Portsmouth.——Cleared, ship Diamond, Turner, Havana and Europe: schs. Sally, Matthews, Philadelphia: Sophia aud Maria, Wiley, New York: Lady Howard, Post, do.: sloop Akerly, Cloutman, March 10——Cleared, brigs America, Daggett, New Orleans: Crestes, Nason, Mobile: Packet, Hallet, Baltimore: schs Baltimore, Emery, Honduras: Atlantic, Baker, and Turk, Godfrey, N. York: Julia Ann, Mayo, Charleston: William Penn, Clark, Philadelphia: sloop Washington, Providence. Providence. SUNDAY, March 11—Arrived, brig Creole, Loring, New Orleans and Balize: schs. Sarah, Shackford, Eastport: Bos-ton, Hogan, Bath: Greek, Nickerson, New York.

The Publisher would tender his grateful acknowledgments to the agents of Zion's Herald for their active and prompt attention to the interest of the establishment the past year. As the first payment of the present year became due in January, the Publisher would suggest to agents the necessity of early attention to the collection of the same. It will not be forgotten by our patrons that Zion's Herald has been the pioneer of all the other religious papers in the Metho-24 a 26 dist Connexion; and, while encountering the difficul-ties attending new publications of this kind, the Publisher was under the necessity of contracting a large debt in establishing the Herald on a firm basis; which, 9½ however, he is gradually liquidating from the avails 20 a 21 of the paper. But in printing between 5000 and 6000 18 a 19 copies weekly, the expenses are considerable, and 19 a 21 most of the bills must be met weekly, and the whole

2 a 31 able remittances, to enable him to meet his contracts 8 a 12 and bank payments at the end of the present quarter. hest, 18 a 20 On the reception of any remittance a receipt will be attached to the agent's paper and returned the follow-

" THE JOY OF GRIEF."-OSSIAN.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY. Secet the hour of tribulation, When the heart can freely sigh; And the tear of resignation, Twinkles in the mournful eye.

Have you felt a kind emotion Tremble through your troubled breast; Soft as evening o'er the ocean, When she charms the wave to rest?

Have you lost a friend, a brother? Heard a father's parting breath? Gaz'd upon a lifeless mother, Till she seem'd to wake from death?

Have you felt a spouse expiring, In your arms, before your view? Watch'd the lovely soul retiring, From her eyes, that broke on you?

Did not grief then grow romantic, Raving on remember'd bliss? Did you not, with fervor frantic, Kiss the lips that felt no kiss?

Yest but, when you had resign'd her, Life and you were reconciled; Anna left-she left behind her, One, one dear, one only child.

His poor mother's grave array'd, In that grave the infant sleeping, Horror then, your heart congealing, Chill'd you with intense despair;

Can you recollect the feeling?

But before the green moss peeping,

No! there was no feeling there! From that gloomy trance of sorrow, When you woke to pangs anknown, How unwelcome was the norrow, For it rose on you ALONE

Sunk in self-consuming anguish, Can the poor heart always ache? No, the tortur'd nerve will languish, Or the strings of life must break.

O'er the yielding brow of sadness, One faint smile of comfort stole; One soft pang of tender gladuess, Exquisitely thrill'd your soul.

While the wounds of wo are healing, While the heart is all resign'd, 'Tis the solemn feast of feeling. 'Tis the Sabbath of the mind.

Pensive memory then retraces Scenes of bliss for ever fled, Lives in former times and places, Holds communion with the dead.

And, when night's prophetic slumbers Rend the vail to mortal eyes, From their tombs the sainted numbers Of our lost companions rise.

You have seen a friend, a brother, Heard a dear dead father speak Proved the foundness of a mother Felt her tears upon your cheek!

Dreams of love your grief beguiling, You have clasp'd a consort's charms, And receiv'd your infant smiling, From his mother's sacred arms

Trembling, pale, and agonizing, While you mourn'd the vision gone, Bright the morning star arising, Open'd heaven, from whence it shone.

Thither all your wishes bending, Rose in ecstasy sublime, Thither all your hopes ascending, Triumph'd over death and time

Thus afflicted, bruised, and broken, Have you known such sweet relief? Yes, my friend! and by this token, You have felt "THE JOY OF GRIEF."

MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

Extract from Bishop Griswold's Address delivered before the Eastern Diocese, Sept. 1826.

It is also necessary to the success of our r to convince the people that we do not enter it for "a piece of silver and a morsel of bread," nor because it is a genteel profession. Perhaps it would be quite as well for the true interest of religion, if the profession, in the estimation of worldly people, were less genteel. It may too possibly be the fault of our order that the an object of worldly ambition. I know well, and it is a subject of painful regret, that many of our clergy have but a scanty and inadequte maintenance. And generally do they whose labors are most abundant, have the least pecuniary reward. But God is just, and the reward which we chiefly look for is sure and certain. Let us manifest to the world that the Lord is our hope and our reward: that we seek first and supremely the kingdom of God and his righteousness, leaving it with his merciful goodness to bestow upon us such portion of temporal coinforts as seemeth to him fitting.

It is on many accounts of great importance to the success of our labors that the ministers of Christ should be frugal, temperate and economical in their style of living: that we follow the expensive fashious of this world no farther than decency demands, in order to shun the appearance of affectation, and that our good be not evil spoken of. Every Christian professes to renounce the pomps and vanities of the world: we who are chosen to be the salt of the earth, and the light of the world, must in our own life show what it is to renounce them. To affect or take delight in the vanities of life; to imitate the splendor and the expenses of the opulent and gay, is totally unbecoming the sobriety and renunciation of the world which are essential o the Christian character; and when seen in clergymen it is exceedingly pernicious. Our business is es pecially with the poor, and humble, and afflicted. Of all sins worldly mindedness is that which doth most easily, and most generally beset us; and it is that which is most repugnant to our boly profession. In the sacred Scriptures are found unhappy instances of God's people,-of good and religious men, some very few times in their lives, falling into various sins; but never into avarice, or love of the world. You read there of no approved servant of God who was of a sordid mind, or fond of walking in a vain show. Not all our gifts and talen', and best composed discourses have so good effect upon the hearts and conduct of the people, as a humble pious life, zealously devoted to the Lord's work :- a life which exemplifies our pure and holy doctrine. Ministers who so live are worthy of double honor;" and they will generally be most likely to receive it. When the people see us chiefly concerned for their best good, and that, unwilling to lay on them unnecessary burdens; when they are persuaded that what they bestow on us is not wasted in uscless expense or vain show, but is used with a frugal hand and charitable heart, they will gladly com-

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knows the circumstances and the wants of all the parishioners, and will be the most ready and the most faithful to relieve them. Besides other charities, in which we must be examples to our flocks, a clergyman must be "given to hospitality." His friends and Christian brethren should be welcome at his board : nor must he be "forgetful to entertain strangers.". To be able with our scanty resources to do this, great frugality is necessary.

EXTRACT FROM FULLER.

His sermon addressed to the Students of the Bristol Education Society, is peculiarly excellent; it is founded on 2 Cor. iv. 13. "We believe, and therefore speak." It is entitled, "Faith in the gospel necessary o preaching it." The following is an extract.

" No other motive will bear the lest. What an ac count will faithless ministers have to give, when asked, What hast thou to do to declare my statutes, or that thou shouldest take my covenant in thy mouth?'-One may have to answer, 'The vanity of my parents led them to educate me for the ministry, and when I grew up I was fit for nothing else.' Another may have to answer, 'My own vanity influenced me, having a taste for learning and public speaking; and esteeming it a reputable and genteel mode of life, I took to it.' Another may have to say, 'It was my own conceit and arrogance; having a large proportion of native effrontery, I made my way, and was caressed by the people. Oh! how different is this to the apostles: 'We have believed, and, therefore, speak.' But why do I thus to train graceless characters for the ministry, or to pear trifling, but they are of more importance than is make new ministers by mere education. They are imagined. aware of the necessity of their pupils being behevers; and if any of them prove otherwise, they have deceived their patrons. They do not so much as pretend to import of the patrons. They do not so much as pretend to import of the patrons. Always preserve order part gifts, but merely to improve those which Christ and economy, avoid being out of temper, and be careappears to have imparted. They wish to enable the ful never to scold. By this means he will find his aged and experienced part of our ministers, like Aquilla and Priscilla, to expound to the younger brethren the way of the Lord more perfectly.

" And as for you, my young brethren, I bear no particular jealousy of you; only as we ought to be jealous with a godly jealousy, looking lest any man fail of the grace of God. You are likely, another day, to occupy stations of much greater importance than if each were amiable to her husbaid, that he will not be able to exa minister of state. Our churches look to you; many aged ministers are gone. Those that remain will soon follow. God has begun a great work in our day; may you take it up and carry it on! It is but the other day since we were youths, looking up to those who are now no more. Now the load lies on us: soon it must lie on you, or some others. Deliverance will arise from some other quarter. 'O men of God!' Flee youthful lusts, and follow after righteousness, faith, charity, peace, with them that call on the Lord, out of a pure heart."

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. Mr. Editor,-I feel much gratified that you allow us, Mothers, to claim a share in your useful paper. Often has my faint heart been cheered and encouraged by the friendly counsel, tender admonitions and loving reproofs; together with the sympathetic feelings contained in the parents' department. The very name of mother seems to be invested with every thing that is responsible. In view of this my soul shrinks back, exclaiming, "who is sufficient for these things;" but lo, the voice of God hath spoken that sweet promise, "My grace is sufficient for thee," How full of import this; Peace, my soul, be still. None but a Mother knows a Mother's cares. When laboring under the multiplied fears and anxieties relative to the little immortals that God has committed to our care, how sweet the sympathetic voice, "take courage;"-how it buoys us up above desponding fears, sooths our sorrows, animates our hopes, and brightens all our prospects. How eagerly do we watch every suitable opportunity to pour instruction into the opening mind, and teach the young immortals how to serve their God! If we once perceive their little hearts are melted and their conscience tender, how ardent our ejaculations ascend to heaven in swift succession in their behalf. Our souls beat high with expectation, and we can almost look forward to the period when they shall become the humble followers of the blessed Jesus. Yet in this how weak is our faith, we are grieved and sometimes disheartened, when we see them froward, disobedient, and we are almost tempted to believe that our labor will all be lost; that our prayers and tears are of no avail and many more such false suggestions of Satan, to tempt us to slacken our hands; but O, let us not so tempt God; but let us put our whole trust in him, hoping and believing that if we sow the seed in the morning and in the evening withhold not our hand, the Lord will bless us and ours. JULIANA.

From the Vermont Watchman and State Gazette.

TO MOTHERS. man family; and many of them, perhaps, better qualified than myself to rear the tender plant; but let my solicitude for the weltare of the rising generation be my apology for this unasked-for advice. My friends, I am a mother, and feel to rejoice that some of you aoffice of a Christian minister has become we may fear gree with me in thinking the education of our children of great importance. But still, in some, I see much neglect. He who cultivates the soil, if he neglect to sow the seed in the spring-time of the year, or suffers the tender plants to be overgrown with noxious weeds, must not be disappointed if a total failure of his crop ensues. So we who neglect the minds of our children, must not be surprised to find them prone to every vice. Even at the age of one year, children are capable of receiving instruction. Teach them to be obedient and tender hearted. Do not suffer them to torture the smallest insect. Let your precept and exame convince them that pity is due to all in distress. What will follow from this principle, so early receive ed? An unwillingness to cause trouble for any one. Let us teach them the good that will flow from this source through subsequent life. They will not stealwhy? Because their parents taught them to pity all in distress, and this would greatly distress their parents and him who had lost his property. They would not murder for the same reason. They would not become libertines, I am sure, if they could realize the distress of the mother of a ruined daughter. And strange it is, that any one arrived to years of discretion can have a heart so hard, so dead to all the finer sympathies of the soul, as by one act of transgression to embitter all the lives of tond and doting parents. I should rather the lurking villain should set fire to my dwelling, destroy my property, or even take my life, than to destroy my child. But to return, a person actuated by this principle of pity and compassion, would always have a reprover in his own breast, when tempted to sin. After all our endeavors, let us re-member that "Paul may plant and Apollos water, but it is God that giveth the increase." I hope some abler pen will give this subject farther investigation.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

MATRIMONIAL CODE.

1. Let every wife be persuaded that there are two ways of governing a family, the first is the expression of that which belongs to force; the second, by the power of mildness, to which even strength will yield. One is the power of the husband; a wife should never employ any other arms than gentleness. When a woman accustoms herself to say, I will; she deserves to lose her empire.

2. Avoid contradicting your husband. When we smell at a rose it is to imbibe the sweetness of its manicate with us in all good things. A pions, faith- from woman. Wheever is often contradicted feels inodour, we likewise look for every thing that is amiable ful pastor is the best almoner of the flock. He best sensibly an aversion for the person who contradicts,

which gains strength by time, and whatever may b her good qualities, is not easily destroyed.

3. Occupy yourself only with household affairs, wait till your husband confides to you those of higher im-

portance; and do not give your advice till he asks it. 4. Never take upon yourself to be a censor of your husband's morals, nor read lectures to him. Let your preaching be a good example, and practise virtue yourself to make him in love with it.

5. Command his attentions by being always attentive to him, never exact any thing, and you will attain nuch; appear always flattered by the little he does for you, which will excite him to perform more.

6. All men are vain; in some their vanity is insufferable; never wound this vanity, not even in the most trifling instances. A wife may have more sense than her husband, but she should never seem to know it. 7. When a man gives wrong counsel, never make him feel that he has done so, but lead him on by degrees to what is rational, with mildness and gentleness,

ing found out what was just and reasonable. 8. When a husband is out of temper, behave obligingly to him; if he is abusive never retort; and never prevail over him to humble him.

when he is convinced, leave him all the merit of hav-

9. Choose well your female friends, have but few, and be careful of following their advice in all matters, particularly if inimical to the foregoing instructions.

10. Cherish neatness without luxury, and pleasure without excess; dress with taste, and particularly with modesty vary the fashion of your dress, especially in regard to colors. It gives a change to the ideas, and speak? I am not addressing a society which pretends recalls pleasing recollections. Such things may ap-

own house more pleasant than any other.

12. Seem always to obtain information from him, es pecially before company though you may pass yourself for a simpleton. Never forget that a wife owes all her importance to that of her husband. Leave him en tirely master of his actions, to go or come whenever he thinks fit. A wife ought to make her company so ist without it; then ie will not seek for any pleasure abroad, if she does not partake of it with him.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

It rains. What lady loves a rainy day? Not she who suts prunella on her foot, Zephyrs around her neck and silken socks Upon a grareful ankle-nor yet she Who spors her tassel'd parasol along The walks, beau-crowded on some sunny noon, Or trips in muslin, in a winter's night On a cold slay-ride- to a distant ball. She loves a rainy day, who sweeps the hearth, And threads the busy needle, or applies The seissors to the torn or thread-bare sleeve : Whoolesses God that she has friends and home; Who in the pelting of the storm, will think Of some poor neighbor that she can befriend; Whe trims the lamp at night and reads aloud To a young brother, tales he loves to hear, Or ventures cheerfully abroad to watch The bedside of some sick and suffering friend, Administering that best of medicine, Kindness and tender care and cheering hope -- Such are not sad, e'en on a rainy day

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A gentleman from Fryeburg informs us, that last week, a child two years and a half old, eluded the observations of his mother, and ran out of doors to amuse The well, which was a few rods from the house, soon attracted his notice. It was about fifteen feet deep, and the stones were completely covered with the ice, which had been accumulating during the whole of the late severe weather. At the bottom was standing a stick about the size of a walking cane, extending 6 feet into, and two above the top of the water .-This stick was providentially thrown in last fall by the lad and suffered to remain there until the present time. In amusing himself round the curve, which was nearly level with the snow and ice around it, the little fellow fell in head foremost. After descending to the bottom, he came up and caught hold, with both hands, of the stick, by the aid of which he was just able to keep his mouth out of the water. In this situation he continued until his screeches drew from the barn a boy, about 10 years of age, who, on discovering the perilous condition of the child, screeched out violently, and immediately descended to his relief. After he had succeeded in getting the child in his arms, he began, by slow degrees, to ascend, during which time he kept a con-I now address a very numerous portion of the hu-stant screeching, for which the little fellow repeatedly chided him; and it was not until they had reached the top of the curve, that the voice attracted the ear of the child's mother, who immediately rap to their assist-And such was her consternation excited by the hair-breadth escape, and the seeming impossibility of ascending a well so completely covered with ice, that it was some time before she appeared to have a realizing sense of the scenes which had been passing. The lad who achieved this deed of noble daring, was evidently moved by the power of sympathy, as he had no time to "sit down and count the cost;" and the same kind Providence who inclined the boy unhesitatingly to undertake the enterprise of rescuing helpless nnocence from peril, wisely concealed the transaction from the mother until the very moment her assistance could in any way be useful. Had the shrieks of the boy reached the ear of the mother before he descended the weil, there is every reason to suppose that her interference would have paralyzed the efforts of the boy, and rendered his exertions ineffectual: but, "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," has, in this instance, like all others, "done all things well."-Ch. Mirror, March 2d.

LITTLE MARY'S PEATH.

"Come hither, dear George, take a seat by the fire," Said Jane-and her brother sat instantly by her; " I must tell you, my love, a most sorrowful tale:" Then she burst into tears, and her brother look'd pale

But recov'ring, she cried, "Cousin Mary is dead .-I saw her this morning stretched out on her bed; Her mouth and her dear little eyelids were shut, She was cold as a stone from the head to the foot.

"On Saturday last, she was visiting us; Going home she caught cold, and grew afterwards worse: As her fever was burning, and aching her head, ' My Jesus will hasten and fetch me,' she said.

"The minister ent'ring, said, "Mary, my dear! I am sorry to see you lie suffering here:' · Do not weep, sir,' she said, ' for my Jesus is good, He has cleans'd me from sin in His own precious blood.'

" You love the Lord Jesus, then. Mary,' said he,

Tears came-she smiled, and said, 'He first loved me; I shail praise and behold His bright countenance soon, In the place where there needs not the sun or the moon. "He prayed, while we all of us knelt round the bed, And, rising, we thought little Mary was dead;

But she opened her eyes, filled with heavenly peace,

" Farewell, dearest mother!" we all heard her say, And thank you for telling me Christ is the way: Farewell, my dear Jane! - tell Georgey for me, That in glory I pray we may each of us be.'

And calling her mother, she gave her a kiss.

Then she bade all farewell; when turn'd on her side, My Jesus? she said, and immediately died! Oh George! let us pray, nor defer it too late; You are turned of six, and I am going of eight."

On this little George could no longer refrain, The tears gushed out-then, turning to Jane, "The Saviour I'll seek, that He mercy may show; But you, my dear sister, must pray for me too."

SAILORS' DEPARTMENT.

THE CORNISH FISHERMAN.

Respected and very dear friend,-The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, with every covenant mercy and gospel blessing, be added in rich abundance to your consolation. I am still in the land of the living, monument of divine compassion. It is now in the sixtieth year since I first entered on the voyage of life, and launched out on the waves of tumult. My course, under a press of sail, was directly before the wind, nor did I veer a single point, or change tack or sheet for twenty years; but exactly at the end of that time I was favored with the sight of the sun, and, consequently, had a true observation, corrected my dead reckoning, and found by calculation, that I was running into danger, being completely embayed on an en-emy's coast and a leeward shore. My situation became still more perilous on account of a rapid current which, in these low latitudes, is constantly and invariably setting to leeward. I then, without hesitation, for there was no time to be lost, hauled my vessel close by the wind: but a new scene quickly turned up, for I had very soon to encounter strong gales, ed when they found their career terminated by accompanied with a tremendous sea, which much disabled me in my masts, sails and rigging; my upper works also became very leaky, which required constant labor and toil at the pumps, so that there remained no other alternative but that of the old adage, pump or sink.

I broad sharp up beat without obtaining what we have sought we are study to a supply the account of the control o accompanied with a tremendous sea, which much dis-It is now forty years since I braced sharp up, beat-

ing to windward, and toiling hard to make the blessed shore, but my weathering all the rocks and shoals has often been exceeding doubtful; and here I am still, like an old shattered weather beaten bark, tossed up and down on the boisterous ocean of time, and buffetted by the rude waves of temptation and sorrew, while the roaring billows of adversity often rise high and break with violence on my weather bow. This morning, however, being aloft, I was favored with a distant view of the land, which appeared to be beautiful and pleasant; but what rendered the prospect still more delightful, was its appearance on my lee bow; so, my dear brother, I hope soon to give her a point of the sheet, slack my bow lines and round in on my weath-

The voyage indeed has been long and tedious; but ourselves to witness their flight without a sense that when I reach the harbor, it will be doubly sweet and desirable: for then all my sorrows will be at an end, and the delights of paradise will open to my view.—Yes, my brother, I hope I shall at last, like a gallant and stately vessel under full sail, being wafted by the gentle breezes and pleasant gales of redeeming love, enter with joy and triumph the peaceful harbor, where thousands that are landed before will crowd the eternal quay to greet and hail me welcome. If I am first landed, I have no doubt I shall be looking out hard for the arrival of my very dear friend.

I am yours, &c.

OBITUARY.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MRS. SOPHRONIA DAVENPORT.

Died, in Sidney, Me. Nov. 25, 1826, Sophronia wife of Mr. Rufus Davenport, and daughter of Samuel Butterfield, Esq. aged 20 years and six months. Alhough her husband, parents, and friends, together with the church of Christ, of which she was a member. are called to mourn the loss of one so endearing, yet she has left them the consolatory evidence that their loss is her eternal gain. At the early age of 11 years, she espoused the cause of Gcd, and gave evidence that she had passed from death unto life. The circumstances of her awakening and conversion, as noticed in her own writing, are as follows:-She was resident in the family of the author of these memoirs, in Fairfield, at the time of her conversion. There was a good work of reformation progressing in the neighborhood, and she had appeared much affected while hearing the youth and some children near her age, praise God for His goodness to them, in forgiving their sins, and enabling them to rejoice in His salvation. About this time her sister, with whom she resided, left her and a youth near her age, at home, while she attended a Class-meeting at a neighbor's house. These youth, instead of mens are given: spending the evening in mirth and vain recreation, introduced the subject of religion; -conversed with each other relative to their soul's concerns,-read the Bible and dreary deserts. His whole equipage consisted of to each other, and then united in solemn prayer to God a lamp, which he used to light at night, in order to for the conversion of their souls; and that God, who heard the groanings of His people in Egypt, heard their watch, to announce to him the rising dawn; and an applications.—came down, and delivered her. could now rejoice in God her Saviour, knowing in whom "The sun was gradually sinking beneath the hori she had believed; she could rejoice in hope of the glo- zon, night was fast approaching, and the poor wanderer ry of God. Although it is believed that her life was knew not where to rest his weary limbs. Fatigued, irreproachable from her conversion to her death, yet, and almost exhausted, he came at last near a village from her writings which lie before me, I learn that He was glad to find it inhabited, thinking, where he there was a time, about three years after her conver- man beings dwelt, there dwelt also humanity and com sion, in which she considered herself in a backslidden state, from which she was reclaimed at a Camp-meeting, holden in Fairfield, in 1819. About this time, she was baptized and united berself with the Methodist E. Church in Sidney, where she maintained a respectable membership until called to join the church triumphant

Our beloved sister was constitutionally subject to depression. She seldom felt that triumphant faith that many other Christians have enjoyed; yet she was generally cheerful, having a steady confidence in God her Redeemer. During a lingering sickness of about 6 months' continuance, she was very patient. When interrogated on the subject of her hope beyond the grave. she would generally reply, "I have a hope in God, but want a brighter evidence." But she is gone, we doubt not, to join the church above,-to solace her weary soul in rivers of pleasure at God's right hand. death has landed her weary soul safe on the heavenly

She retained her senses to the last; and without much apparent distress, sweetly fell asleep in the arms viour. Reader, strive to enter in at the straight gate, and so live on earth, that when this earthly house of thy tabernacle shall be dissolved, thou mayest have a building of God-a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Amen. So let it be!

J. ATWELL.

THE GATHERER.

ANECDOTES OF BRAMWELL.

One night, says Mr. Stones, as I was preaching at Bristall, a man, (who was a stranger to all present.) either in pretence or in reality, fell ill, and had to be taken out of the chapel. The account which he afterwards gave of himself was, that he came out of Lancashire,-was in search of work,-had had nothing to eat for three or four days, &c. One of our friends took him home, and gave him a night's lodging. The next considering as evils, what is intended for their preservations that the considering as evils, what is intended for their preservations. morning two of the friends came to me, expressed a desire to beg something for the poor man. In the mean time, Mr. Bramwell came home. I related the whole affair to him. He wished greatly to see the man himself; and I went with him to the house. The man very pathetically related his tale of wo to Mr. Bramwe II. His account appeared to me to be quite rational ;--it was rehearsing his troubles, Mr. Bramwell had his eyes tice to the banditti where I was. Praised, then, be thy closed, and frequently groaned in spirit. At length be lifted up his head and looked at the man with an eye that seemed to pierce him through, and said, "Tell Religion is me! Is there not a bastard child in all this?" The worst cloak.

man appeared to be thunderstruck: he began to tremble, faltered in his speech, and at length confessed that he had left home to avoid the payment to an illegiti-mate child, which the law exacted. Mr. B. afterwards assured me, that, to the best of his recollection, he had never seen the man before.

William Greensmith, of Watnal, when about nine years of age, was severely afflicted with a scrofulous humor in his eyes, so that he was unable to bear the light even with bandages upon them. Mr. Bramwell was then on the Nottingham circuit, and went in his regular course to preach at Mr. Greensmith's house, On one of these occasions, he remained all night; and previous to his going away, he asked where the boy was. Mrs. Greensmith told him, and then he (the boy) came out, and stood near Mr. B. who put his hand on the boy's head, and looking upwards, as if in prayer. He then went out, whilst the boy, as if conscious of a change, pulled of his bandage. On perceiving that his eyes were perfectly healed, all the family were completely astonished.

Happiness. - The happiness of this life is to us, what the Sun was said to be esteemed by a certain race of savages-an object that will one day be within our reach. These untaught beings resolved at length to meet it, and with eager expectation they began they march towards the east, in the hope of catching the glorious luminary ere it appeared to them to raise self from the earth; and every morning they anxion ly stretched out their arms exclaiming, "Ah! with shall we attain it!" They travelled for a considera ble time supported by their hopes, which only vanishmense ocean-And thus it is with us all! We fix our without obtaining what we have sought, we are check-

Advantages of Concession .- In great matters of public moment where both parties are at a stand, and both are punctilious, slight condescensions cost little, but are worth much. He that yields them is wise, inasmuch as he purchases guineas with farthings. A few drops of oil will set the political machine at work, when a tun of vinegar would only corrode the wheels, and canker the movements .- Imperial Mag.

Years rush by us like the wind. We see not whence the eddy comes, or whither it is tending; and we seem we are changed-and yet time is beguiling man of his strength, as the winds rob the woods of foliage.

THE BEAR AND INDIAN. The Indian includes all savage beasts within the

number of his enemies. This is by no means a metaphorical or figurative expression, but is used in a literal sense, as will appear from what I am going to relate. A Delaware hunter once shot a huge bear, and broke its backbone. The animal fell, and set upa most plaintive cry, something like that of the partier when he is hungry. The hunter, instead of giving him another shot came up close to him and addressed him in these words; "Hark ye! bear; you are a coward, and no warrior, as you pretend to be. Were you a warrior, you would show it by your firmness, and not cry and whimper like an old woman. You know, bear, that our tribes are at war with each other, and you was the aggressor. You have found the Indians too powerful for you, and you have gone sneaking about in the woods stealing their hogs; perhaps at this time you have hog's flesh in your belly. Had you conquered me I would have borne it with courage and died like a brave warrior; but you, bear, sit there and cry, and disgrace your tribe by your cowardly conduct." I was present at the delivery of this curious invertive. When the hunter had despatched the bear, I asked him how he thought the poor animal could understand what he had said to it? "Oh, (said he, in answer) the bear understood me very well: did you not observe how ashamed he looked while I was upbraiding him? -- The Missionary, J. Heckwelder.

In the number of the London Quarterly Review just received, some amusing extracts are made from "Hurwitz's Hebrew Tales" selected from the writings of the ancient Hebrew sages. The following speci-

"Compelled, by violent persecution, to quit his native land, Rabbi Akiba wandered over barren wastes She ass, on which he rode

passion; but he was mistaken. He asked for a night lodging; it was refused. Not one of the inhospitable inhabitants would accommodate him. He was there fore obliged to seek shelter in a neighboring wood.-It is hard, (said he) not to find a hospitable roof to protect me against the inclemency of the weather but God is just, and what he does is for the best.' He seated himself beneath a tree, lighted his lamp, and began to read the Law. He had scarcely read a chapwhen a violent storm extinguished the light.-What! (exclaimed he) must I not be permitted to pursue even my favorite study? But God is just, and hatever he does is for the best.' "He stretched himself on the bare earth, willing,

ossible, to have a few hours' sleep. He had scarcely closed his eyes, when a herce wolf came and killed the cock- What new misfortune is this? ejaculated the admished Ahiba, 'My vigilant companion is good Who, then, will henceforth awaken me to the study the law? But, God is just; he knows best what is good for us poor mortals.'—Scarcely had he finished the sentence, when a terrible lion came and devoured the ass. What is to be done now? exclaimed the lonely wanderer, 'My lamp and my cock are gone, my poor too, is gone-all is gone! But, praised be the Lord. whatever he does is for the best.' He passed a sleep less night, and early in the morning went to the vil lage, to see whether he could procure a horse, or any beast of burden to enable him to pursue his journey But what was his surprise, not to find a single individ-

"It appears that a band of robbers had entered the village during the night, killed its inhabitants, plundered their houses. As soon as Akiba had sufficiently recovered from the amazement into which this wonderful occurrence had thrown him, he lifted up his voice and exclaimed, 'Thou Great God, the God of A braham, Isaac, and Jacob, now I know by experience that poor mortal men are short-sighted and blind; often vation! But thou alone art just, and kind, and merci ful!-Had not the hard-hearted people driven me by their inhospitality from the village, I should assured have shared their fate. Had not the wind extinguis ed my lamp, the robbers would have been drawn to the spot, and have murdered me. I perceive, also, that it was thy mercy which deprived me of my two con panions, that they might not, by their noise, give no name, for ever and ever!"

Religion is the best armor in the world, but the

Vol. V.

CONFEREN

Two Dollars and F first of January, t No subscription The papers will be Agents are allowed

saining subscriber munications, they giving the names amount to be cred Communications in should be address CTAl! communica

> Rev. JAMES KEY CHARLES ROCHE, ORIGINA

> > WESLE

DEAR SIR,-In the Christian Inte Feb. 2, relating to place between Mi ter, in which Mr. fully convinced of ration of all things his mind on that s lieved the public i I have not seen th ever heard on wh alluded to, between is reported; but a I had with Mr. W return from Engla main points of agre Wesley and himse ories of both these pressions which up lish against either and interesting co stated to me that i with Mr. Wesley pious, able, and notwithstanding so they had cultivate and that he was w ministered the sac Road chapel. In stating the p

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doctrine was the sa manner of preachin on the similarity of general calls and i accountability of ma ishments-the nece happy. Thus far. in nearly the same ing of the nature an wicked, we differed of probation to clos states of all men are judgment. He vi nal; I, as chastiza the criminal, and the restored, &c. He ther points of diffe and adverted to the cations of particul. these points; but p no difficulty in pro tions, as he did no these subjects of dif to salvation. Mr. ing was, at this tim conversation. He text was Mark i. 13 dom of God is at ha gospel. From which course, he enforced God, and faith in ou home such scripture repent ve shall all l be born again he ca " He that believeth eth not shall be dam &c. In this discour-heard him.) he let th without qualifying o did not introduce an said that some Univ cause he did not i

qualify such texts as On parting with view to the points o and the Methodists left hand over my si his right in a horizon and emphatically sa FOR US BOTH, MY BI

After the lapse of be expected that I s used by Mr. Winch according to the bes took place in the too Connecticut, at the thought, and spoker forded me no ordina The Christian court tal suavity of manne deep and favorable young, both in years aged, experienced, duced to him, my vo quire how long it w How long I had been to relate to me his C into the ministry—tl exercises-from dw experience to pract torical, and propheti ing Mr. Wesley was of agreement and di greatest apparent ca and showed a mind t jects to be mistaken or deceive. I feel t Winchester did not